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REPORTAGE ON 'COMRADESHIP-IN-ARMS' MANEUVERS CONTINUES

Further on Powerplant Rally

LD091442 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1143 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Exerpts] Cottbus, 9 Sep (ADN)--More than 3,000 workers of the Boxberg power station and Erich Honecker, other members of the party and state leadership and the defense ministers of the countries taking part in the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver assembled at lunchtime on Tuesday in an impressive friendship meeting. The guests coming from the maneuver area in the southeast of the GDR were given an extremely cordial welcome in what is at present Europe's largest ignite-based thermal power station.

Manfred Menzel, secretary of the SED plant organization, stressed at the start of the meeting that the firm unity and solidarity between the socialist partners is equally reflected in the history of this powerplant as in the maneuver combat exercises. This could be seen also by the attendance at the meeting of numerous workers and specialists from the Soviet Union, neighboring Poland, Hungary and Cuba.

Hungarian Defense Minister Lajos Czinege described the Boxberg powerplant, whose workers gave such a fraternal welcome to the military officials of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty, as a symbol of the strength and industriousness of a liberated people a ' of the GDR's solidarity with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Boxberg is an example of internationlist cooperation, proof of the performance potential of the community of states.

In his address, which was repeatedly interrupted by applause, Hungarian Defense Minister Czinege praised the historic importance of the Warsaw Pact defense organization which has been in existence for 25 years. During the past quarter century, it has fulfilled its mission. "We are deeply convinced of the fact that, as in the past 25 years, we will continue in future to be capable of protecting the interests of socialism and repelling imperialist threats."

Immediately after the friendship meeting, Erich Honecker, the dignitaries and defense ministers accompanying him, turned their attention to delegations of energy workers and construction workers from the GDR, the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary and Cuba. The workers came to the meeting with their national flags and gave an enthusiastic welcome to the dignitaries. Erich Honecker thanked the GDR specialists for their great labor achievements which were evidenced in the 3,520 megawatt-capacity of the powerplant.

The party leadership held the workers' word in high regard as proof of trust, said Honecker. The workers, all the workers, can be certain that the Central Committee will always stand by their side. He wished them continuing good successes in their striving for top results during the coming winter months.

Erich Honecker also met a group of Polish workers who are highly esteemed by their GDR colleagues for their practical knowledge and great readiness to work. During a discussion with the fitters and construction workers, Erich Honecker expressed his recognition of the close solidarity and friendship in which they worked with their German colleagues and comrades in Boxberg. The more than 22,000 Polish workers and specialists in the GDR are accomplishing great achievements, said Erich Honecker in praise of the labor in-put by the workers from the friendly neighboring country. Best wishes went to them, too, for further good successes.

Erich Honecker held equally cordial talks with Hungarian workers. In the group of Soviet specialists, he praised the close cooperation with Soviet energy workers. Boxberg is a symbol of this tested workers' friendship.

Young Cubans have also been at the powerplant for just 3 months. Erich Honecker welcomed the budding experts from the Caribbean country. The recent visit by a GDR party and state delegation to Cuba expressed the firm alliance between the parties, states and peoples of the two countries.

As the records show, this energy giant was constructed on the basis of a government agreement between the Soviet Union and GDR concluded in 1964. It demonstrates the power of socialist economic integration. The Soviet Union supplied project data and major equipment.

Soviet specialists helped to construct the plant and get operations underway. The fact that Boxberg, with an installed capacity of 3,520 megawatts can at present produce approximately one fifth of the GDR'S entire energy resources is also thanks to the work of construction and assembly workers from the GDR, Poland, Hungary, the CSSR and Yugoslavia.

CSSR minister for national defense, Army Gen Martin Dzur expressed his thanks for the fraternal welcome and congratulated the workers on their results in fulfilling the economic plans and on the commitments they had undertaken for the 10th SED Congress. The successful development of the socialist fraternal countries, their firm solidarity and unity, as well as their defense capability, exercised a growing influence on the entire international development, he said.

Minister Dzur described the deep international relations of the socialist community, which were being increasingly consolidated, and their unshakeable alliance with the Soviet Union and its glorious Communist Party as the basis and guarantee for the peoples' well-being and for securing a life in peace.

Erich Honecker stressed the pride of the working class and its party, the cooperative peasants, socialist intelligentsia, young people, and the entire GDR people in the fact that the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, with their "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuvers on GDR territory, are demonstrating their military cooperation in such a convincing manner. The maneuvers make great demands on all soldiers and commanders. To warm applause, Erich Honecker expressed thanks on behalf of the SED Central Committee, State Council and Council of Ministers, and all workers of the GDR, to the man in charge of the maneuvers, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, for the great amount of work in preparation for this military-political highpoint of which the first combat actions that day were already evidence. He again wished all those participating in "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" top results.

9 September Maneuvers

DW101110 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German at 1730 GMT on 9 September opens its daily main newscastwith a Hartmut (Bartz) report on the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" military exercises "in the southeast of the GDR." (Bartz) reports that Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, is cordially welcomed by the commander of the exercises, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, "in the early morning hours."

Also present to observe the maneuvers from the command post are "Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the Volkskammer; other members and candidate members of the Politburo; the first secretaries of the Bezirk SED executive boards; the defense ministers of the countries participating in the exercises; the supreme commander of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov."

(Bartz) continues to report that the "commander, Lt Gen Horst Skerra, reports the situation" and, having issued the battle order, hears the "decisions of the commanding officers of the National People's Army, the Czechoslovak People's Army, and the Armed Forces of Romania."

(Bartz') film report then turns to the maneuvers proper, the reporter observing that the theater is reverberating from the explosions of artillery shells. "Time and again Mig-21 and Sukhoy fighter bombers swoop down from various directions and open fire on newly appearing targets," he says.

The order "to destroy the attacking forces in offensive operations" is carried out phase by phase, (Bartz), observes. He continues to describe the scene: "For fire support close to ground level helicopter gunships approach thunderingly. Their pilots skillfully make use of the topography for cover. Then the battle clamor mixes with the noise of tracks. Tanks and armored personnel carriers come from their deployment areas at high speed. Without interruptions they cross the gaps in the minefields cleared by army engineers, fanning out into battle order.

"Side by side tank soldiers and motorized infantry of the GDR and the CSSR penetrate the positions", (Bartz) notes. He goes on to report that the battle shifts "deep into the maneuver area. The commander reports to the members of the party and state leadership and to the other observers that the aggressor, despite the vehemence of attack, is trying to organize a counterattack. Jointly with the airmen, the tank crews, antitank troops and motorized infantrymen repel the counterattack."

The reporter then points out that fighter planes are "cruising" above the theater, screening it against air raids. The "troop components of the Joint Armed Forces which are in action occupy the firing line and, jointly with the antitank reserve, provide protection against the counterattack. The second wave is sent into combat, and operations are continued jointly," (Bartz) reports.

In the next phase the "artillery components move to a new firing position," (Bartz) observes. He winds up his reportage on the maneuvers by saying that "the military operations in the southeast of the republic were a successful, powerful thrust made with great precision and carried deep into the maneuver area.

Later on during the same broadcast a second, unidentified, reporter narrates a 15-minute series of film clips showing action from the "central section" of the maneuver area. Against the background of combat noises, the announcer says that "groups of the Soviet Armed Forces and the Hungarian People's Army have moved into their starting positions. Erich Honecker and other members of the party and state leadership as well as the chiefs of the military delegations have arrived in this maneuver area."

The reporter goes on to narrate the film by saying that "the commander, Lieutenant General (Sarochkin), explains the military situation at the command post. The combat task was to split up the enemy's combat order and to destroy his grouping thoroughly." According to the reporter, "the guests can see for themselves the highly effective and accurate fire" from the artillery and the air force.

"Plane and helicopter pilots demonstrate military mastery with their precise actions, fulfilling their combat mission to destroy targets on their first runs."

The reporter notes that "tank troopers of the Soviet Sukhe Bator tank guard regiment exploit the terrain skillfully, developing a high speed of attack and firing while in motion. Side by side with the comrades-in-arms, armored personnel carriers of the Hungarian People's Army advance irresistibly deep into the area. In storming the enemy's positions they demonstrate courage, determination and military skill. The observers of the maneuver are impressed by the close cooperation of various parts of the armed forces and military branches of the fraternal armies."

Another scene, according to the reporter, shows Erich Honecker talking to Marshal Ustinov and Marshal Kulikov of the USSR. The reporter adds that the action of the traditional tank "Revolutionary Mongolia" are particularly outstanding. "It is always driven by the best team of this legendary guard regiment. The tank commander is 21-year-old Komsomol member Viktor (Gazhidze)."

"Particularly the Soviet soldiers at the side of the comrades-in-arms are the guarantors of lasting peace " comments the reporter. "The main burden in this struggle is carried by the Soviet Union, said Erich Honecker yesterday in his speech on the occasion of the opening of the maneuvers."

The reporter continues his comment by saying: "Fighter-bombers and helicopters gunships with the red star impress one by their cooperation; they do not permit the adversary to succeed with his breakthrough attempt."

The reporter comments on the film clips with such statements as: "Antitank weapons beat off the adversary's tank forces", and "modern helicopter gunships once more stand their test by making surprise attacks from various sides and destroying armored targets with their rockets and conventional armament."

The reporter concludes with the following comment: "After the combat in the center section, Erich Honecker, the chairman of the National Defense Council, congratulates Soviet and Hungarian soldiers on their performance in combat, handing them gifts to honor their outstanding achievements in the 'Comradeship-in-Arms 80' maneuvers."

10 September Maneuvers

LD101030 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0740 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin 10 Sep (ADN)--The "Comradeship-in Arms 80" maneuvers of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states continued this morning with military operations in the central sector of the GDR. At the observation point, commander of the maneuvers Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann welcomed Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the heads of military delegations of the socialist countries.

Troop units and staffs of the land and air forces of the Bulgarian People's Army, the GDR National People's Army, the Polish Army and the Soviet Army are demonstrating their high degree of combat readiness in these operations.

Further Report

LD101300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1057 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 10 Sep (ADN)--Military maneuvers within the framework of "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" continued at midday today in the north of the GDR. Air and land forces of the National People's Army and the Soviet Army defended a sector of the coast. From an observation post Erich Honecker and other party and state leaders and the heads of military delegations of the socialist countries watched combined operations of fighter and fighter-bomber aircraft and helicopters with ground forces.

Baltic Maneuvers

LD102057 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1751 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 10 Sep (ADN)--The combat actions during the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuvers on Wednesday documented the secure protection of socialism and peace through the great fighting power of the Joint Armed Forecs of the Warsaw Pact on land, the sea and in the air. The highlight of the day was the seaborne landing by the united socialist Baltic fleets. From observation points along the combat sectors Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the DGR State Council, and other members of the party and state leadership, as well as the defense ministers of the socialist states, watched the coordinated actions by the troop units, formations and staffs of the armies of Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland and the Soviet Union, which were marked by a high degree of military mastery.

Erich Honecker and the other personages returned in the afternoon by air from the northern part of the country to the central maneuvers sector, where they were welcomed by Kurt Tiedke, first secretary of the Magdeburg area executive. Here, as everywhere else, thousands of citizens and members of the Soviet Army and their families accorded Erich Honecker friendly greetings during his drive to Magdeburg through villages and towns.

The seaborne landing by the united naval units of the Baltic Fleet, the Polish Navy and the GDR People's Navy were the outstanding event of Wednesday's combat actions, marked by precise and exact cooperation of various armed forces and kinds of arms of the coalition of the united armies.

At noon firing at targets out at sea and the defense of a coastal sector turned into a demonstration of the high degree of accuracy and reliable effectiveness of the weapons.

At the start of the combat actions in the central sector on Wednesday the "opposition's" interim defense line had to be overcome on the move and destroyed by surprise attacks by combat aircraft and units of the land forces. The attack, which continued deep into the "enemy" positions, gave proof of the determined actions, fighting courage and high mastery of military technology. After the successful combat actions the soldiers of the participating armies were awarded presents of honor.

Together with Erich Honecker, the combat actions were watched by Willi Stoph, Horst Sindermann and Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, head of the maneuvers, as well as other members and candidates members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, by the defense ministers of the socialist military coalition, among them Wojciech Jaruzelski, defense minister of the Polish People's Republic; Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, supreme commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states; and the heads of the military delegations from Cuba, the MPR and Vietnam.

Sofia Radio Report

AU110740 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The exercises "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" of the Joint Warsaw Pact Armed Forces continue. On land, sea and in the air the soldiers are displaying their skills and maturity.

In the central area of the GDR an impressive exercise was held in which soldiers of the Bulgarian Army participated. Soldiers of the Soviet, Polish and of the National People's Army of the GDR also took part. Bulgarian artillery and tank troops presented themselves in an excellent performance. After the closing of the military exercise operations Erich Honecker presented awards to the best soldiers of the fraternal armies. Among those awarded were seven representatives of the Bulgarian People's Army.

The "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" military exercises are of exceptionally great importance for the further protection in the excellent training of commanders and staffs and for practical military actions of the troops, Col Gen Tencho Papazov, deputy minister of national defense of Bulgaria, declared to a BTA correspondent. He stressed that the exercises serve the practical purpose of comprehensively testing the interaction among the fraternal armies. "The spontaneous and direct contact serve to strengthen the friendship between the armies of the Warsaw Pact member-countries and the GDR people," he stated.

Maneuver Participant Meetings

AU101707 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Sep 80 pp 1-2

[Summary] Magdeburg--"At a friendly meeting on Thursday commanders, political workers, NCO's and soldiers of the Soviet Army, the Polish Army and the National People's Army [NVA] exchanged experiences in political work and in fulfilling military combat tasks. All participants in the talks were unanimous in their conviction that the 'Comradeship-in-Arms 80' maneuvers will make an important contribution to the unity and cohesion of the peoples and armies of the socialist countries."

After the meeting representatives of the workers class from seven Magdeburg combines and large enterprises were welcomed at a militant rally. Kurt Tiedke, first secretary of the Magdeburg SED Bezirk leadership, conveyed the greetings of the party organizations and all working people of the Bezirk.

A meeting with Polish Army members was organized by the workers of the Schwedt petrochemical combine on Thursday. On the same day, members of the NVA "Leo Jogiches" tank regiment and tank soldiers of the Czechoslovak People's Army tank unit were the guests of miners of the Glueckauf brown coal mine in Nochten.

Soviet and Hungarian maneuver participants together visited the historical monument of the Potsdam agreement at Ceicilienhof Palace on Thursday. Sailors of the GDR People's Navy laid wreaths at the monument for the victims of fascism at Karlshagen on Usedom Island, together with comrades in arms of the Baltic banner fleet and of the Polish Navy.

REPORTAGE ON MADRID PREPARATORY CSCE TALKS CONTINUES

PAP Report

LD091516 Warsaw PAP in English 1426 GMT 9 Sep 80

[PAP correspondent Miroslaw Ikonowicz dispatch]

[Text] Madrid, 9 Sep (PAP)--The first preparatory stage of the Madrid meeting of states signatories of the CSCE Final Act is starting here today. The actual debates will begin on November 11.

The first delegations of the 35 CSCE states arrived here on Monday. On the eve of the debates first informal meetings and talks were held. They were attended also by the Polish two-member delegation headed by Jerzy Nowak, a Foreign Ministry official.

The Madrid meeting is one of the most important international events of 1980. It is a direct dialogue between the CSCE states serving the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act provisions and its basic targets--consolidation of security, detente and multilateral cooperation.

Poland as one of active advocates of the policy of detente is coming to the Madrid meeting with a number of precious international initiatives to her credit, among them, the proposal to call a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe and the U.N. declaration on the preparation of societies for life in peace.

Yugoslav Envoy Speaks

LD102250 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2104 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Madrid, September 10 (TANJUG)--The participants of the ambassadorial meeting in Madrid this afternoon unanimously adopted a draft agenda for the preparatory meeting of the CSCE which was submitted by Liechtenstein and which also expresses the stands of the group of nonaligned and neutral countries.

The representatives of more than twenty countries took part in debate today.

Speaking in the debate, the head of the Yugoslav delegation, Ambassador Miroslav Zotovic stated that the development of relations in Europe and the world following the meetings in Helsinki and Belgrade confirms the need for further effort towards continuity of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

"Yugoslavia attaches great importance to the Madrid meeting and we are highly interested in securing the most favourable conditions for the work and success of this meeting", noted Ambassador Zotovic. He said he was convinced that "all participants of this meeting will demonstrate patience and the wish for working together and harmoniously adopting positions, whereby we would make it possible for this meeting to complete its task with success."

GIEREK DISMISSAL, NEW POLISH LEADERSHIP REPORTED

AU071751 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 7 Sep 80

["New Changes in the Polish Revisionist Leadership E. Gierek Is Discharged"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 7 Sep (ATA)--The Polish news agency PAP reports that the 6th plenum of the CC of the Polish United Workers Party discharged from the post of the first secretary of this party Edward Gierek and expelled him from the Political Bureau. Stanislav Kania replaced him. Likewise, it is reported that other changes have taken place in the makeup of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee.

ZERI I POPULLIT SAYS POLISH EVENTS FURTHER REVISIONIST DEVELOPMENT

AU071801 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 7 Sep 80

["Only the Revolutionary Road Can Bring the Polish Working Class to Victory: Editorial of ZERI I POPULLIT"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 7 Sep (ATA)--Under the above title the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries today an editorial, which reads:

> The strikes in Poland were directed against a counter-revolutionary regime, but they were inspired and manipulated by the capitalist bourgeoisie of the West, by the Catholic Polish Church and internal reaction. The organizers and the inspirers of the strikes sought to extricate Poland from the tentacles of the Soviet social-imperialists and put it under the domination of Western capitalism

Ten years ago, a great wave of strikes, demonstrations and clashes in the streets staged by the Polish workers, and in particular by those of Baltic, toppled the Gomulka team. Gierek replaced him. He came at the head of the party and the state as the saviour of the situation, as the man who would correct the "bureaucratic" distortions, the "style and method" of the previous rulers, as the man who would defend the "interests" of the working people, etc. etc. The demagogy of Gierek team temporarily made room. The workers of Gdansk, Lodz, Warsaw, Gdynia, Sopot, Szczecin, abandoned the barricades set up in the streets and returned in the plants cherishing the great hopes that they would enjoy more rights and that their children would have more to eat. Those in Moscow were rejoiced over that the Polish turmoils came to a still by themselves without being the need of resorting to the Soviet tanks and that Poland remained in their herd. The West did not remain unsatisfied because the doors were opened to it for the penetration of its capital and the extension of its influence in that country. The bells of the Vatican rang still more strongly for the victory of the Catholic Church of Warsaw which became the power that decided which revisionist clan had to overthrow and which had to remain in power.

But only ten years passed by and Poland was shaken by a broad movement of strikes organized by the dockers, the workers of mines, industry and other sectors, a movement which assumed large proportions in August. The course of recent events in Poland is very complicated. It must be said right from the start that the strikes in Baltic, Silesia, etc. though they were organized by the workers against the economic difficulties they had come across were inspired and manipulated, internationally, by the capitalist bourgeoisie of the West, and internally, by the almighty Polish Catholic Church and reaction. In essence they were not revolutionary

They were directed against a counter-revolutionary regime having counter-revolutionary inspiration. The organizers and the inspirers of the strikes sought to extricate Poland from the tentacles of the Soviet social-imperialists and put it under the domination of Western capitalism. The analysis of events in Poland, viewed under the light of Marxism-Leninism, leads us to this conclusion.

The outburst of strikes in Poland --
consequence of the revisionist line
and the all-round subjugation of
Poland to the revisionist Soviet Union

It is natural that the outburst of strikes, protests and demonstrations by the workers in Poland was the consequence of the very revisionist line of the so-called Polish United Workers' Party and the all-round subjugation of Poland to the revisionist Soviet Union. Under the domination of the Gierek group, the revisionist road of the restoration of capitalism was deepened, the dependence on the Soviet Union was strengthened still more, the wounds of capitalism became still worse. Caught up by the clutches of the economic integration of the "socialist community", the Polish economy remained an appendix of the Soviet economy, an economy which turned out for the Soviet market and which was based on that technology and on that quantity of raw materials that were defined by Moscow. The large credits it received from the West, though they amounted to the colossal figure of 20 billion dollars, were spent not for the development of the country, but to meet the daily urgent needs, to maintain an artificially-increased consumption level and to create profits for the loaners from the exploitation of the Polish people.

The economic, financial and energy crises which gripped the capitalist and revisionist world in the recent years, gravely hit Poland. The Soviet Union doubled and tripled the oil prices and Poland had to pay large sums of money for its import. The same happened also with the prices of grain and forage it was receiving from the West.

Under these conditions the Polish Government being under the pressure of debts to the East and the West, was forced to increase the export also of the deficit daily consumption goods, to raise the prices of electric power, fuels, meat and other mass consumption goods. All these extreme measures exclusively weighed down on the working masses and became one of the basic causes for the outburst of the recent turmoils.

Time fully corroborated the analysis
of the PLA on the overthrow of Gomulka
and the advent to power of Gierek

In an article published in the pages of our newspaper on Feburary 19, 1971 devoted to the overthrow of Gomulka and the advent to power of Gierek, we wrote: "The field of manoeuvring for the new Polish chieftains is very narrow, both in the realm of economy and that of politics. The situation of economy remains the same as that left by Gomulka and no miracle can happen, either within some months, or within some years. The aids they can receive both from the East and the West, cannot improve the situation. At most, they can serve as injections to cope with the acute crisis of the present moment. But the foreign debts and credits will further intensify the oppression and exploitation of the working people. What emerges from the latest events in Poland is that the restored capitalist system surpassed the transitory stage and has reached to a critical point where the open class conflicts are inevitable.

"Now the Polish regime is not in a position to secure the development of production, but only to reduce to the lowest point the standard of living, just as it is forced to resort to repression and armed violence to preserve the political power". Time fully corroborated our analysis.

> ...the failure of the policy of the Polish leaders is at the same time the failure of the whole Krushchevite revisionist line.
>
> ...the decay of the present social system in Poland is an expression of a greater decay which has swept over the revisionist countries.

Poland has been led to the present catastrophic situation by the anti-Marxist policy pursued by the Polish revisionists, by the dictate and arbitrariness imposed on it by the Kremlin chieftains for years now, the ties and the relations of domination and subjugation which exist in the so-called socialist community. Poland, like a member of the Warsaw Treaty and Comecon, is militarily occupied by, economically exploited by and politically dependent on the Soviet Union, since the advent of Khrushchev to power. Nowadays, Poland has pursued step by step the example of the Soviet Union in the restoration of capitalism. The Polish revisionist leadership has implemented one after another the capitalist economic, political and social reforms which were applied in the Soviet Union. In the foreign policy, it has been submitted to the dictates and orders coming from the Kremlin. Therefore the failure of the policy of the Polish leaders is at the same time the failure of the whole Khrushchevite revisionist line. The decay of the present social system in Poland is an expression of a greater decay which has swept over all the revisionist countries, the Soviet Union, China, all the Comecon countries and "self-administration" Yugoslavia. Price rises, unemployment, grave working conditions, great foreign debts prevail everywhere in these countries. And if outbursts have not occurred in them like in Poland, this is for various reasons. What has not occurred at present, can quite fairly occur tomorrow.

> France and Federal Germany aim at increasing their influence in the satellite countries of the Soviet Union

But the strikes in the Baltic cities and the Polish question in general should be seen also in the framework of the global imperialist-revisionist strategy, in the development of the present-day policy of the two imperialist superpowers. It is already known that deep contradictions exist between the United States of America and the states of Western Europe, particularly with France and the German Federal Republic with regard to several questions, such as about Iran, the sanctions towards the Soviet Union with regard to Afghanistan's occupation, the deployment of "Pershing-2" and "cruise" missiles in the territories of NATO member countries and of the SS-20 missiles by the Soviet Union in the territories of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, the Camp David agreement between Israel and Egypt, etc.

In these disagreements the U.S. President Carter has almost maintained an arrogant and imposing stand towards France and the Federal Germany. On their part not only France, but also the Federal Germany did not yield to the U.S. threats and blackmail. On the contrary, they continued their policy of "detente" with the East. Giscard d'Estaing went to Warsaw and there, having Gierek as translator, had a tete-a-tete meeting with Brezhnev.

In his part Schmidt went to Moscow where he asked Brezhnev for a moratorium of three years to discuss the question of the deployment of new missiles in Europe. During August Schmidt had planned to hold meetings and talks in Poland with Gierek and in East Germany with Honecker.

At their recent meeting, Giscard d'Estaing and Schmidt agreed that the governments of the two countries, in opposition with the wishes of the USA, should continue the policy of 'detente' and of collaboration with the Soviet Union and with the other countries of Eastern Europe.

France and Federal Germany, these very developed capitalist countries, have invested billions of dollars and have granted large credits to the countries of the East. Through these credits and investments, as well as through the policy of "detente", on one hand, they try to avoid the danger of war in Europe and displace it to Asia. On the other hand, they aim at increasing their influence on the satellite countries of the Soviet Union, at weakening the all-side relations of these countries with Moscow. This is the great target of these two states of Western Europe.

The USA, too, is interested in this direction. It even wants to be the promotor of such a policy, while France and Germany, for their own interests, want to act independently.

The Soviet Union, which is in political, economic and even military difficulties after the "manu militari" invasion of Afghanistan, is interested to preserve the and the collaboration with the USA. [sentence as received] In case America continues to threaten, then the Soviet Union is interested to break in the NATO bloc, carrying out a policy of "detente" with France and Federal Germany.

This policy of the Soviet Union is also followed by its satellites, the other East European countries. The Soviet Union in no way wants these satellite countries come out of its control, but it is impossible for the Soviet Union to prohibit them to be in debts to Federal Germany, France, the USA and the other countries.

Through the strikes, the West wanted to achieve a change in its favour in Poland. It wanted to exert pressure on the Soviet Union

Precisely, in these situations and in these international political complications, alongside Poland's internal difficulties, the strikes began in the Baltic coastal cities. These strikes broke out under the influence of the internal and external reactionary forces, but as it seems, at a suitable time to attain the desired results. Through these strikes, the West wanted to achieve a change in its favor in Poland, to exert pressure on the Soviet Union: But not to go so far as to put Gierek's position at stake, because the whole policy of "detente" towards the East would be compromised. It knew that if things went too far the Soviet Union's armed intervention might be provoked.

This was clearly seen in the stand the Western press maintained when it greatly supported the workers' strikes in the Polish ports of the Baltic, whereas on their side, the French, German and the British governments, even the U.S. Government were reserved to a great deal. They instructed the strikers of Gdynia, Gdansk and Szczecin to forward prudent demands. Even the Vatican and the Polish Catholic Church with Wyszynski at the head told the workers that they were in accord with their demands, but openly called on them to do everything in "silence" and "order", "bearing in mind" Poland's conditions, the conditions of the Polish state, etc. etc.

In other words the West feared every military intervention on the part of the Soviet Union, a thing which led to the cessation of the strikes and the signing of the agreement between the representatives of the government and strikers in Gdansk. For the time being an armed intervention on the part of the Soviet Union in Poland is not to the advantage of West Germany, France, Britain or the United States of America, either. They preached prudence so as to avoid the repetition of that which happened with Czechoslovakia and Dubcek, who thought that he could advance towards the limit the West was dreaming of, without being endangered by the Soviet Union.

> During all the turmoils of Poland the socialimperialist Soviet Union was on a state of alert

As for the Soviet revisionists, they certainly maintained links with Gierek and were surely in overt opposition with what was happening in Poland. They were neither in agreement with his "self-criticism", nor with the decisions being prepared to be adopted. During all turmoils of Poland the socialimperialist Soviet Union kept silence, but also kept a close check on, lying in wait like the cat for the mice, and without moving any regiment, because they were in Poland, kept the weapons ready. Only when the agreement in Gdansk was signed then Moscow related to the events in its press in brief and mentioned certain moments from Gierek's speech. This stand of the Soviet Union frightened the United States of America, France, the Federal German, even Gierek himself and the Polish Catholic Church. The Gdansk compromise constitutes a shameful defeat for the pseudo-socialist system in Poland. In these situations all hurried to exert pressure in order to strike an agreement, which was signed in Gdansk between the representatives of the strikers' committee and the government representatives. In order to prepare the terrain of this agreement, first Gierek sacked a good part of the party and state leading cadres from the posts they had, amongst them the Premier Babiuch. Gierek laid the blame for everything on the premier, who had only a few months that had come to power, after Jaroszewicz's overthrow. Thus, Babiuch and the others became "the Turk's head", while the blame did not lay on them. There were a lot of faults, but they have their source and causes in all the Gierek's group, which has pursued a bourgeois, reactionary policy. Therefore, if somebody had to be removed from the leadership of the party and state in Poland, this had to be, in the first place, Gierek himself and all his comrades.

The Western reaction is now singing praises to the agreement and the way how the crisis was solved. They called Gierek a mature man, with great experience, ardent patriot who knew how to solve in the best way the disagreements of the striking workers with the government and with the PUWP.

But the Gdansk compromise constitutes a shameful defeat for the Polish revisionists, for the pseudo-socialist system in Poland. At the same time it is a grave defeat for the Soviet Union and the other revisionist countries as well.

> The 21 points agreement is an ideological platform of the new reactionary force in Poland...
>
> ...the concessions speak of a more radical transformation of Poland into a capitalist country

The 21 points agreement is a kind of ideological-political platform of the minimum programme of the new reactionary forces in Poland, which the strikers' committee had presented to the Polish Government as a condition to resume the work.

The fundamental question in this agreement, besides the demands which have to do with the improvement of "labour legislation," was to accept the creation of "independent self-administration trade unions", outside and in opposition to the existing trade unions in Poland. Likewise the agreement recognizes to the strikers the "right for strikes", the "freedom of speech and press", "prohibits the persecution of independent publishers", provides the possibility that "all the religious sects write" in the press etc.

All these concessions speak of the rotten situation of the present Polish revisionist regime and the more radical transformation of Poland into a capitalist country. The reaction achieved such a transformation of a so-called socialist country, which is not socialist by deceiving and using the working class for its own aims. Precisely for this reason, the bourgeoisie and the capitalist countries, their chieftains, from Carter down to Reagan, the Vatican and the Polish Catholic Church describe it an "historic victory", a new stage of the construction of a "real socialism," which in fact, means the transformation of a country from revisionist and pseudo-socialist into a complete capitalist country.

> The creation of the "independent self-administration trade unions" in Poland will serve as a springboard to pass into a complete capitalist, anarcho-trade unionist system

But what will this victory bring to the working class? Whom will it serve to the creation of "independent self-administration trade unions in Poland will serve as a spring-board to pass from the actual system of revisionist bureaucratic centralism, into a complete capitalist, anarcho trade unionist system. [sentence as received] What is happening in Poland resembles what happened in Yugoslavia before. Right after the war it was definitely detached from the camp of socialism, and after some peripeties passed onto the system of "self-administration." The role of the party was liquidated in Yugoslavia. Likewise, the role of the trade unions was liquidated. Democratic centralism was replaced by economic decentralism, allegedly preserving a political centralism and a common federal administration as well.

> The best means for the further degeneration of the revisionist system is "self-administration which was implemented in Yugoslavia, which is being implemented in China, which is preached by the Eurocommunists"

While in Poland, Polish revisionism, just as in the Soviet Union and in the other Warsaw Treaty member countries, preserves the old forms of structure and superstructure, that is, centralism is still preserved in economy and power. The PUWP is in the leadership, the trade unions play the role of "transmission belt" of the policy of the revisionist party, etc. Therefore, the Western capitalist bourgeoisie should find a let out to further weaken this state system, which they know that is pseudo-socialist and under the complete influence of the Soviet Union. Western capitalism and U.S. imperialism, in order to weaken the capitalist-revisionist systems in the ally countries of the Soviet Union try not only to invest their capitals, which bring profits to them and at the same time corrode also the political, economic and military potential of the Soviet Union in these countries, but also work to degenerate the system itself. And the best means to reach this objective is the "self-administration", which was implemented in Yugoslavia, which is being implemented in China, which is preached by the "Eurocommunists".

The world capitalist bourgeoisie has thought that actually it could not make such an attempt to introduce "self-administration" in Hungary, the German Democratic Republic of Romania, therefore it found Poland. Why? Because the present revisionist system in power in Poland has been weakened, the Catholic Church has become a dominant force. This power and the important role the church plays in the country's life have been given to it by Gomulka and Gierek. Willy-nilly the Soviet revisionists, too, have tolerated this.

The world bourgeoisie also relies on the big anti-Sovietism of the Polish, as well as on the fact that the Gierek group, though formally maintains ties with the Soviet revisionists, does not fully obey them. The anti-Sovietism of Gierek and of the others lies on the instigation of the secret [word indistinct] independence from the Soviet revisionists.

> The Polish revisionist bourgeoisie knows that Ustinov's tanks have long ago been stationed in Warsaw and that the Soviet soldiers know well the streets of the Polish capital. The Polish Kadars and Husaks do not fail to follow them and come to power

Under these conditions, the strikes in the Baltic Sea ports were exploited by the Polish reaction, the church and Western bourgeoisie to create an opposition towards the Polish United Workers Party and then to apply bit by bit, in economy the "self-administration" system, as it was done in Yugoslavia. But it must be thought that the Polish revisionist bourgeoisie will gradually climb the stairs of the system of "self-administration" with mature steps and one after the other. It knows that Ustinov's tanks have long ago been stationed in Warsaw and that the Soviet soldiers know well the streets of the Polish capital. The Polish Kadars and Husaks do not fail to follow them and come to power. The Soviet interference stands always a hanging sword and ready to cut not one or two heads, but thousands and tens of thousands.

It is understandable that at the beginning the "free trade unions" will try to perform self-administration functions in enterprises, plants, factories, in a word, to seize the economic power. They will not fail to extend their activity in the countryside too, where they will try to gather under their direction all the small enterprises or the workshops existing there to "administer them themselves". They will also use the legalized strikes to exert pressure on the centralized bureaucratic power and to lay hands on the political power as well.

> It is difficult that the Soviet revisionists and their partners allow the complete realisation of the aims of Western bourgeoisie and Polish reaction.
>
> ...it is not for nothing that the Soviet revisionists created the so-called theory of "limited sovereignty"

For the time being, the Western powers want that the concessions made in reaction be consolidated and deepen bit by bit, they want that the agreement be extended and spread in all the centers secters of Poland.

At the same time, Carter, Schmidt, Thatcher and others have launched appeals and have made promises that they will give new large credits to Poland. With this, they want to strengthen the positions of Gierek group and of the reactionary leaders of the strikes. This will be realized, certainly, if Brezhnev gives them time.

This is the strategic plan of the Western capitalist bourgeoisie and of those who led the strikes of the workers in the Baltic ports, with whom the Gierek group too, which throws the stone and hides the hand to gain terrain on the reformist road and to avoid the interference of the Soviet Union, has been implicated indirectly. Will they achieve such an aim? This is a question. It is difficult that the Soviet revisionists and their partners of the Warsaw Treaty allow the complete realisation of the aims of Western bourgeoisie and Polish reaction. The Soviet Union is determined to preserve its power in all the countries of the Comecon and the Warsaw Treaty, that is, to preserve intact both the political power, state forms, pseudo-socialist structures and superstructures and the actual economic system and the military one. It is not for nothing that the Soviet revisionists created the so-called theory of "limited sovereignty".

> The turbulent situation in Poland has not come to an end... The Soviet Union works to create a new leading team in Poland which will be pro-Soviet and more reliable

The turbulent situation in Poland has not come to an end. It is developing and will develop further. The Soviet Union does not stay with folded arms, it works to create a new leading team in Poland which will be pro-Soviet and more reliable. If Gierek and his group who signed the capitulation of Gdansk remains in power, then we should arrive at the conclusion that the influence of the Soviet Union on Poland and her submission to it has reached to a very weak extent. In case Gierek and his group is overthrown and a pro-Soviet leadership comes in power, this will show that the Soviet boot continues to rule in Poland firmly.

> In the complicated situation that have been created in Poland, the Polish proletariat, who has been characterized by a high spirit of revolt and determination, needs more than ever to clearly see the speculations that are being done with its struggle

In the complicated situations that have been created in Poland the Polish proletariat, who has been characterized by a high spirit of revolt and determination, needs more than ever to clearly see the speculations that are being done with its struggle and the profits the socialimperialist revisionists and international bourgeoisie want to draw. Therefore it should not be taken in either by Gierek's "self-criticism", or by the false solidarity of the U.S. imperialists and the West German militarists or the Vatican's blessings.

> The genuine road of salvation demands that the Polish working class, under the leadership of a genuine Marxist-Leninist party which actually does not exist should raise the Polish people on foot and lead them on the battlefield

The Polish working class should understand that the genuine road of salvation demands that it, under the leadership of a genuine Marxist-Leninist party, which actually does not exist, should raise the Polish people on foot and lead them on the battlefield, should overthrow the internal capitalist-revisionist cliques, so as to do away with the revisionist Soviet Union's yoke, to eliminate the yoke of world capitalism and to liquidate the destructive influence of the Catholic Church. The Polish working class and the Polish people must understand that their actual anti-Sovietism is not based on the Marxist-Leninist ideology, but is an anti-Sovietism inspired by the chauvinist ideas of the Polish bourgeoisie.

The organisation of the workers' strikes in the Baltic ports once more bears evidence of the indispensable need of the working class to have in its leadership a Marxist-Leninist party. When such a party does not exist, then the working class is easily manipulated by the modern revisionists, by the local and foreign capitalist bourgeoisie, as occurred in Poland. Such a manipulation leads the working class to a real defeat, to a road which is in opposition to its vital interests and in favour of the interests of the capitalist bourgeoisie which deceives it allegedly with the victory of several fictitious rights. But these "victories" do not shake the power of capital, of the capitalists and the revisionists, just like the economic strikes, the "freedom" of speech, the "democratic" discussions etc.etc. do not shake the power of the bourgeoisie in the capitalist countries.

A revolutionary working class, which is led by a genuine Marxist-Leninist communist party should seriously fight for its political and economic rights. It cannot win them through the reformist road.

Which are the genuine rights the working class should fight for? In the first place and above all is the question of the seizure of the power in its hands. Only when it has seized power in its hands and has uprooted the dictatorial apparatus of the power of the bourgeoise, that is, when it has established the dictatorship of the proletariat, the working class can really ensure the rights belonging to it in the all-round political, economic and cultural administration of the country, in its own interests and of the working masses.

> The Polish working class did not go to revolution, because neither Walesa nor the church could lead it to revolution

The Polish working class was right to attack the Polish revisionist leadership and to rise against it, but it attacked it from the right and from these positions it achieved a compromise with it. It did not launch and could not go to revolution, because neither Walesa nor the church could lead it to revolution. Only the resolute, consistent struggle on the road indicated by Marxism-Leninism can return to the Polish working class the lost socialist victories and the freedom, independence and genuine national dignity to the country.

> Events in Poland prove that the pseudo-socialist regime is in great crisis, that modern revisionism is heading to complete bankruptcy

The events in Poland prove that the pseudo-socialist regime, the revisionist-capitalist system, either that of the Soviet form, or the present Polish form, or the Yugoslav "self-administration" system is in great crisis, that modern revisionism is heading to complete bankruptcy. They show that this system is rotten and its overthrow has been put on the agenda. The working class should take upon and carry out this lofty historic mission.

In his known article "The Working Class in the Revisionist Countries Must Take the Field and Re-Establish the Dictatorship of the Proletariat", Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed that "the working class of the revisionist countries is now faced with the historic necessity of taking its place again on the battlefield, of launching a ruthless and thoroughly consistent struggle to overthrow and smash the treacherous cliques, to carry out once more the proletarian revolution, to restore the dictatorship of the proletariat.

This requires absolute determination, courage, sacrifices and renewal of the revolutionary spirit and traditions of the times of Lenin and Stalin. This requires, in the first place and above all, the organisation of the genuine revolutionaries into new Marxist-Leninist parties, which should mobilize, organize and lead to victory the general uprising of the proletariat and of the other labouring masses.

WARSAW PACT MANEUVERS SERVE SOVIET HEGEMONISM

AU091137 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Tirana, 9 Sep (ATA)--The preparatory manoeuvers of the Warsaw Treaty which began in East Germany these days precede the large-scale military manoeuvres planned to [be] the conducted in the second half of this month in the northern regions of East Germany with the participation of the military troops of all the member countries of this aggressive bloc, manipulated and directed by the Soviet social-imperialists. These manoeuvres aim among others at maintaining the troops in a state of permanent readiness in order to undertake offensive military actions either within this bloc or outside it against the peoples who oppose the social-imperialist dictate of Moscow.

The reality itself testifies to the fact that the two imperialist superpowers, the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union are striving through the most diversified forms to realize their hegemonic policy through military pressure, threats and blackmail. An evidence to this policy is also the constant sabrerattling by the two aggressive blocs they manipulate. And the bourgeois-revisionist propaganda is trying to cover up this reality with demagogy. The fuss of this propaganda has been raised to maximum recently on the eve of the opening of the Madrid meeting which is held in the context of the Helsinki conference on the so-called security and cooperation in Europe. But the course of events once more clearly shows to the peoples the danger posed by the imperialist policy of the two superpowers. Therefore the peoples of Europe can achieve their security only by strengthening their national independence and sovereignty, by enhancing their vigilance and by waging a determined struggle against the hegemonic policy of the United States of America and the Soviet Union and the other imperialist powers.

CARTER MIDEAST SPEECH REITERATES ANTI-ARAB STAND

AU061624 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Tirana, September 6 (ATA)--The U.S. President Carter, once again forcefully stressed at a speech made recently in the context of the election campaign for presidential elections, before a congress of the Bn'ai Brith organisation of U.S. Jews that the policy of the USA towards Israel will remain unchanged if he will be reelected to the White House. He again pointed out that he is against the creation of an independent Palestinian state and against the recognition or the holding of talks with the Organisation for the Liberation of Palestine.

These statements by the chieftain of U.S. imperialism have nothing new. They once again reconfirm the fact that the U.S. imperialists have been and are bosses and resolute protectors of the Israeli Zionists, instigators and supporters of their aggressive and expansionist policy against the Palestinian people and the Arab people in general. These statements once again reveal also the true content of the demagogic farce organised by U.S. imperialism on the so-called agreement on Palestinian autonomy, on the alleged solution of the Palestinian problem.

The cause of the Palestinian people can be solved only through the resolute and uncompromising struggle of the pain-stricken and freedom-loving Palestinian people against the Israeli aggressors for their ousting from the occupied Arab territories and the creation of a free and independent Palestinian state, putting an end once and for all to all the plots and interferences of the superpowers and the other imperialist powers in the home affairs of the Palestinian people and the other peoples of that region.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE NORTH KOREAN COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU091013 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Tirana, September 9 (ATA)--Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, have sent the following message to Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Yi Chong-ok, chairman of the Administrative Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

On occasion of your National Day, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, as well as in our own names we extend to you and the Korean people our best greetings and wishes.

Over these 32 years since the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people have achieved important successes in the all-round progress and strengthening of the homeland. In this day of festivity, we wish the Korean people further victories in the work for the flourishing of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and in the struggle against US imperialists for the independent unification of the homeland.

We are convinced that the friendly relations between our peoples and countries will develop in the future too.

FINNISH TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

AU092010 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] A government trade delegation of the Republic of Finland headed by Esko Rekola, foreign trade minister, arrived in our country on 9 September. He will hold talks and sign a trade agreement between the governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of Finland. The delegation was met at the airport by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade; Muzafer Ahmati, deputy minister of foreign trade; Bashkim Pitarka, director of the Second Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other comrades. Also present was Matti Hakanen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Finland to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, began talks with the government trade delegation of the Republic of Finland on the occasion of 9 September.

Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, gave a dinner at Hotel Dajti tonight to welcome the government trade delegation of the Republic of Finland.

Present were Viktor Nushi, minister of domestic trade; Ksenofon Nushi, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Muzafer Ahmati, deputy minister of foreign trade and other comrades. Also present was Matti Hakanen, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Finland to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

SHEHU MEETS CHAIRMAN OF FRENCH FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION

AU082053 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today met with Prof Paul Milliez, outstanding French doctor and president of the France-Albania Friendship Association, and his wife. Present at the meeting were Comrades Fiqrete Shehu and Vito Kapo; Llambi Zichisti, minister of health; Javer Malo, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Friendly and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Misto Treska, ambassador of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the French Republic; Prof Fejzi Hoxha, member of the Academy of Sciences of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; and others. After the welcome, which passed in a friendly and warm atmosphere, Comrade Shehu gave a dinner for his guests.

PRESIDENT LLESHI RECEIVES EGYPTIAN, NORWEGIAN AMBASSADORS

AU042027 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received 'Abd al-Hamid al-Maraghi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on the occasion of the latter's presentation of credentials. The ceremony was attended by Foreign Minister Nesti Nase; Xhafer Spahiu, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Bashkim Pitarka, director of the Second Directorate of the Foreign Ministry; and Jovan Antoni, chief of the Protocol Branch of the Foreign Ministry.

Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, also received today Tore Bogh, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Norway, who presented his credentials. The ceremony was attended by Foreign Minister Nesti Nase; Xhafer Spahiu, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Bashkim Pitarka, director of the Second Directorate of the Foreign Ministry; and Jovan Antoni, chief of the Protocol Branch of the Foreign Ministry.

DEPUTY MINISTER OUTLINES HEAVY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

AU091133 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Tirana, September 9 (ATA)--During the Sixth Five Year Plan, too which concludes this year, high rates of development were achieved in the branches of the Albanian heavy industry, the vice-minister of industry and mining, Faik Cina, stated of late. In Albania, he continued, priority has been given to the development of heavy industry in the framework of the country's socialist industrialisation, and this can be seen in the results attained. The geological researches were further intensified over the past four years of this five-year plan. The volume of geological work done in 1979, as against the year 1975, was approximately 39 per cent greater.

Dozens of new mineral bearing deposits have been discovered by our geologists. On this basis new mines were opened self-reliantly, several of which as the two iron-nickel mines in Prrenjas and Guri I Kuq and that of coal in Valias, are among the biggest of the kind in Albania. In 1979 as against 1975 there was extracted more: coal 50 per cent, chromium ore 36 per cent, copper ore 42.5 per cent, iron-nickel ore 45 per cent, etc.

Successes were also marked in the direction of the discovery and putting into exploitation of the new oil and natural gas deposits. Oil processing industry passed into a higher stage of development with the commissioning of the deep oil processing plant in Ballsh (Fieri District). This plant provides our economy and export with combustibles of international standards.

The electric industry witnessed further development during this five year plan. The production of electric power in 1979 as against 1975 was about 80 per cent greater. Thus the needs of the country for electric power were ever better met, and its export was increased. Meanwhile work has commenced for the construction of another hydro-power station on the Drini River, that of Koman, which would be the most powerful hydropower station ever built in Albania.

The branches of Albanian metallurgy have assumed further development with the new projects built surmounting many difficulties and hindrances caused by the hostile activity of the Chinese revisionists particularly in this field. The first stage of the Steel of the Party complex in Elbasan was carried into practice. The local iron-nickel ore produces now over 50 kinds of high steel brands. A new plant was added to the copper non-ferrous metallurgy, that of Lac (Kruja District), which gives to the economy and export a series of copper by-products. Last year the new ferro-chromium plant in the district of Mat was put into exploitation.

Successes have also been attained in other branches of industry, as in chemical, engineering, material construction, timber industries, etc. In the engineering industry it was passed into a broader scale in the production of the machinery, equipment, lines, workshops and down to whole factories.

During this year, which is the last year of the 6th Five Year Plan, further increase of production is envisaged in all the branches of industry and mining. Thus as against the previous year the copper ore production extracted will be 8.7 per cent higher, chromium ore production 16.3 per cent, iron-nickel 91.8 per cent, coal 63.6 per cent, etc. The total production of steels in the Steel of the Party metallurgical complex will be 15 per cent greater, whereas that of rolled steels will double. Thus the production of pig iron will double as well. The production of blister copper, that of cathodic copper and electric wires will mark increase. It is expected that in the engineering industry the production of spare parts, machinery and equipment be 18 per cent higher. Measures have been taken and work is going on for the designing of machinery and equipment of approximately 50 projects foreseen to be newly built or to be extended.

During this year, Faik Cina said in conclusion, several other projects such as mines, copper and chromium upgrading factories, a new gas pipeline together with its cleaning installation will be added to the heavy industry. At the same time, work has been intensified in the construction of the projects of the second stage of the Steel of the Party combine, and in the fourth and last turbine of the Light of the Party hydro-power station in Fierza and in a number of other projects.

ZHIVKOV, MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL BEGIN TALKS, VISIT PLANT

Official Talks

AU101955 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 10 Sep (BTA)--The official talks between the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov and the chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of Mozambique, Mr Samora Machel, began here today.

The Bulgarian party to the talks included: Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP; Mr Peko Takov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and vice president of the State Council; Mr Petru Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs; Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP; Mr Milko Balev, secretary of the CC of the BCP and chief of the cabinet of Mr Todor Zhivkov; Mr Vasile Tsanov, member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the National Agroindustrial Union; Mr Ivan Sakarev, member of the CC of the BCP and minister of construction and building materials; Mr Atanas Semerdzhiev, member of the CC of the BCP and first deputy minister of national defence; Mr Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communists' Youth.

The Mozambican party to the talks included: Mr Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Permanent Committee of the CC of the Frelimo Party, secretary of the CC on international issues and minister for foreign affairs; Mr Home Eduardo, member of the CC of the Frelimo Party and member of the general staff of the people's forces of Mozambique; Mr Sergio Vieira, member of the CC of the Frelimo Party, chief of the "Defence and Security" Department of the party, minister-governor of the Bank of Mozambique; Mr Julio Zamith Carrilho, member of the CC of Frelimo and minister of public work, and housing; Mr Antonio Rodrigues Branco, minister for industry and power; Mr Abdul Magid Osman, coal and liquid fuel secretary of state; Mr Joao dos Santos Ferreira, state secretary for cotton; Mr Rui Gonzalez, state secretary of accelerated development of the valleys of Limpopo and Incomati; Mr (Jose Julio Andrade,) chief of "staff" department of the Frelimo Party, director of the cabinet of Mr Samora Machel; Mr Fernando Honwana, special assistant to the president; Mr Zacarias Kupela, secretary general of the Organization of the Youth of Mozambique; Mr Carlos Taju, assistant to the president.

The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Today the issues of expansion of bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, scientific, technological and the cultural spheres were on the agenda of the talks.

In reviewing international relations, special attention was paid to the situation in Africa and to the hot points in the world. Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Samora Machel were unanimous on the cardinal issues of today, namely peace, detente and disarmament. The talks continue.

Plant Visit

AU110739 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Summary] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, and Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Central Committee and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, today visited an electric cars plant in Sofia.

The first party and state leaders were enthusiastically greeted by the workers and cordially welcomed by Chudomir Aleksandrov, first secretary of the Sofia City Party Committee, by managers and workers of the plant, as well as by numerous citizens of the Sofia Kirkov district.

The two leaders were briefed on the work of the plant and on the production of transportation equipment.

"Comrade Samora Machel expressed his satisfaction at the achievements displayed to him in the plant and congratulated the workers on their successes."

ZHIVKOV AWARDS VARIOUS PUBLIC FIGURES

AU061358 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov awarded Golden Star badges to heroes of socialist labor and "Georgi Dimitrov" orders, as well as honorary decrees and honorary titles, to veterans of the revolutionary struggles and to public figures from the cultural and scientific sectors, the arts and technological field, to agricultural workers, winners in socialist competition, other public figures, and to generals and officers of the army.

These public figures and workers are awarded by the State Council for their active participation in the struggle against fascism and capitalism, in the building of socialism and on the occasion of their respective birthdays.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov congratulated those awarded and also greeted them on the 36th anniversary of socialist revolution in our country. He cordially thanked these party veterans on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and government, as well as on his own behalf for their contribution to the struggle against fascism and capitalism, for their selfless endeavor in building socialism. The first party and state leader wished them health and vigor for new successes in the comprehensive flourishing of our socialist homeland, for a worthy celebration of the 12th BCP Congress.

Hero of socialist labor Maksim Paskalev expressed gratitude on behalf of the citizens awarded.

Those awarded were also congratulated by Comrades Petur Tanchev, Georgi Dzhagarov and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairmen of the State Council.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL CHANGES--The State Council has issued a decree relieving Marin Iliev Bangiev from his duties as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Cyprus and has appointed Bocho Vulov to replace him. By decree of the State Council Dimitur Ivanov Vulev is relieved of hs duties as ambassador to Upper Volta, and Kostadin Georgiev Gyaurov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Ghana, to the Republic of Togo, to Liberia and to the Ivory Coast Republic is being appointed ambassador to Upper Volta as well. The State Council issued a decree relieving Krum Ivanov Bosev of his duties as ambassador to Spain and is appointing Dimitur Petkov Popov, to take his place. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

RUDE PRAVO SCORES WESTERN MEDIA COVERAGE OF POLISH EVENTS

AU102037 [Editorial Report] RUDE PRAVO on 5 September carries on page 7 a 700-word Dusan Rovensky commentary in the column "We Comment," entitled "What Are They Concerned With?" Rovensky cites the Washington POST , LE FIGARO and the NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG as examples of the "enormous flood of misinformation and lies virtually disgorged these days by the bourgeois communications media in the capitalist countries," offsetting it by citing L'HUMANITE. He points out that the "refined change of tactics" by formerly hostile media transparently conceals the wish "to deviate the Polish people from the socialist path," as was indiscretely revealed by London THE TIMES. He adds: "These voices also show something else. The activity of anticommunist Western centers in ideological subversion is escalating and their insidious activity is increasing in keeping with the long-term strategic plans of the imperialist ruling circles. These are plans in which they have not renounced their aims, which are hostile to socialism, peace and progress; plans in which they are striving to abuse the complicated situation that had emerged in Poland for starting a new round of psychological warfare against the People's Poland and other socialist countries." After citing TRYBUNA LUDU in support of this statement, Rovensky continues "That is also why the slanderous and heckling anticommunist campaign is being escalated even more these days. The class aims of those who inspire and direct it are transparent. They want to prevent the renewal of normal work and life in Poland, to damage its economic and social advance and to discredit real socialism. The mortal enemies of progress have united for this purpose. They are headed by the ruling circles in the United States and in other imperialist countries. That is also why they are coordinating their steps that are hostile to socialism. This also explains, "Rovensky points out, "why President Carter, who had ordered the forcible break of the strike of American railroaders, miners and dock workers, has expressed so hypocritically his 'concern about the rights of Polish trade unions.'" After quoting Gus Hall in this connection Rovensky proceeds to quote TRYBUNA LUDU on Poland's close, comprehensive alliance with the USSR and socialist countries, underscoring that "socialist Poland is an important link of the socialist community."

Rovensky concludes his commentary by stating: "The ruling circles of the West and the communications media serving them are expressing solidarity with those elements in Poland which, as they believe, could become their instruments in the fight against the people's power. Our solidarity, the solidarity of all sincere friends of socialist Poland, is on the side of the Polish people, loyal followers of the country's socialist advance.

DISSIDENTS REPORTED DETAINED AFTER LETTER TO POLISH STRIKERS

WA111225 London REUTER in English 1101 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Vienna, Sept 11, REUTER--Several Czechoslovak dissidents, including two former ministers in the liberal regime of Alexander Dubcek, have been detained after sending a letter to striking Polish workers, emigre sources reported today.

In one of the biggest police swoops in recent months, 11 dissidents, including former Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek and former Education Minister Vladimir Kadlec. were picked up Tuesday [9 September]. The group also included Marie Hromadkova, a spokesman for the "Charter 77" human rights movement, Rudolph Slansky, son of the former Czechoslovak communist leader executed in the 1950's Stalinist purges; and Bohumil Simon, former head of the Prague Communist Party and Mr Dubcek's right-hand man. The sources said Mr Kadlec and Mr Slansky were released after 24 hours, but the others were still in detention.

The group had sent a letter to Polish strikers in Gdansk at the end of August and had also planned to meet to draft a letter to Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak on the forthcoming European security review conference in Madrid, the sources said.

The sources also reported that an unknown number of Charter 77 members were detained yesterday.

Earlier Release

WA102215 London DZIENNIK POLSKI in Polish 2 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] The two Czechoslovak dissidents who were arrested in Prague on Friday [29 August] were released. Marie Hromadkova and Milos Rejchrt were questioned by the militia about the ties between the Czechoslovak and Polish dissidents. The arrest followed the announcement of a declaration by the Czechoslovak dissidents supporting the striking Polish workers.

PELIKAN HITS WESTERN FEAR OF E. EUROPE DESTABILIZATION

LD101335 Rome AVANTI in Italian 31 Aug-1 Sep 80 pp 8-9

[Article by former Czechoslovak television chief Jiri Pelikan: "Europe's 'Stability' Can Only Be Based on Popular Consensus"]

[Text] This newspaper has several times expressed full solidarity with the Polish workers' struggle and the hope of a negotiated solution without violence that will satisfy their just demands. I fully share these feelings. But I am worried by certain comments and verdicts in some of the Italian and Western press, which imply that the Polish people's bold struggle constitutes a threat to "stability" and detente in Europe. Reading between the lines of some commentaries one senses almost a regret: Everything was going so well before these strikes; Gierek was due to visit Hamburg to secure further loans and suddenly these strikes upset everything, interrupting Brezhnev's vacation and threatening European order and peace.

In fact the dramatic events in Poland raise once again, with the harshness of reality, the question of what we mean by European and world detente. From various sides we have heard that there are only two alternatives: detente or a return to the cold war. Undoubtedly there is a danger of cold war, and the socialists and other democratic forces resolutely oppose such a prospect. But the dilemma, viewed in such terms, is false: Among those who are in favor of detente there are two different concepts--the Soviet (but not only Soviet) one, which views detente as an acknowledgement of the political status quo, that is the continued division of Europe and the world into two opposed blocs hegemonized by the two major superpowers which nobody can challenge without creating the danger of "destabilization." It might seem strange, but it is in fact logical that this outlook is shared by some Western governments and by representatives of big capital and the multinationals: for them such an outlook guarantees the Western world's stability, enables them to conduct business with the countries of real socialism and at the same time to portray the Soviet model of socialism, with its bankrupt economy and bureaucratic and police-controlled administration, as the sole result of socialism, thus discrediting the socialist ideal in the eyes of Western public opinion.

But for all of us who want a different kind of socialism--that is, democratic, pluralist, with autonomous trade unions and freedom of speech and opposition, with the citizens' maximum involvement in the economic and political management of society--the concept of detente is completely different. We too are in favor of summit meetings between Eastern-bloc and Western governments; we too are in favor of developing trade between the blocs and cultural exchanges (though we know how many great artists are excluded from it because of their nonconformist attitudes). But our concept of detente is much broader: It must create the necessary scope for contacts between Eastern and Western peoples, among ordinary citizens, for the exchange of ideas and improved mutual acquaintance, for gaining information without censorship and for visits without visas, thus creating the peaceful conditions for political development and change that will meet the aspirations of both blocs' peoples without the need for the approval of the major powers and without the threat of their intervention.

As far as we are concerned, European "stability" is not guaranteed by the regimes and leadership groups of Honecker, Zhivkov, Husak, Kadar, Gierek, Brezhnev and so forth in the Eastern bloc, just as it is guaranteed not by the governments of Giscard, Thatcher and the rest in the West, but by popular consensus and by the peoples' degree of freedom to decide their own future. It is precisely the regimes which repress the people's freedom and will and which remain in power by means of repression and the threat of action by their own police or by "big brother" that threaten detente and peace in Europe. The experience of recent years has shown that stability and detente have not been jeopardized by the collapse of totalitarian regimes in Western Europe--Greece, Portugal and Spain--and indeed that this has strengthened them by their accession to democracy.

How can we accept the thesis of the Soviet leaders--and unfortunately of many Western politicians--that any change in the East European countries could "destabilize" Europe? This reasoning is all the more absurd inasmuch as we know that the Polish workers' struggle is not concerned with overthrowing socialism and returning to capitalism but with emerging from the dangerous crisis caused by the deformation of the socialist ideal and with opening the way to an authentic form of socialism, in which the workers and citizens will be the real protagonists, as is also the wish of the Western left (apart from the unfortunately numerous nostalgic Stalinists).

From this viewpoint, the struggle of the Polish people with whom we again express our political and moral solidarity is a very major contribution to European peace and detente. On the other hand, any attempt to stifle it with repression or splittist and discrediting maneuvers constitutes the real threat not only to the future of Poland, a truly European country, but to the whole of Europe and to the detente process that has already been so disturbed by the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan and the race for new weapons.

Of course, it is not for us to decide what compromises and concessions from the government the Polish workers should or should not accept. In recent weeks they have given a great demonstration of their political maturity, which deserves unreserved admiration and support. We hope for a negotiated agreement which will not, however, betray their just aspirations to the utmost freedom and to participation in the management of the state and the enterprises. Only their satisfaction and not just the accumulation of further credits (though these are necessary and to be hoped for) can extricate Poland from the tragic crisis and work miracles (as Gdansk strike leader Lech Walesa said the other day).

We must understand that the Polish workers have a right to be skeptical about the unkept promises of 1956, 1970 and 1976-77, when they paid for their honesty with great sacrifices. But we can also hope that the Polish leadership group, whose upper echelons have been regenerated, will realize that this time the time is ripe for economic and political reforms that can convince the striking workers and the majority of the peoples of its sincerity.

The Polish workers' struggle is being followed with anxiety and great hope by all the Eastern bloc peoples. With it we have entered a period of great upheavals in this part of Europe, and those who believe that they can safeguard "stability" only through agreements with those countries' leadership groups while ignoring the peoples' profound aspirations are deceiving themselves. If this movement is dangerous, it is so only to government privileges and the power monopoly, not to socialism and peace. Indeed, it opens the way to the future that is our shared hope.

HUSAK RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW UK, EGYPTIAN, ETHIOPIAN ENVOYS

LD101432 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, received today in Prague Castle John Rowland Rich, new ambassador of the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Northern Ireland to Czechoslovakia. During the meeting the role of Czechoslovak-British relations in the current complex international situation was discussed. Mutually beneficial cooperation, above all in the economic and cultural sphere, for the further development of which there are prerequisites, makes a positive contribution to the full implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

Credentials were also presented to the president of the republic by Muhammad abd al-Aziz 'Isa, ambassador of the Egyptian Arab Republic to Czechoslovakia. It was noted that between Czechoslovakia and Egypt there existed long-term mutual contacts which create prerequisites for a constructive development in the areas of joint interest. This is in keeping with the requirements of the constant strengthening of world peace and ensuring international security.

Also received today was Maj Beranu Jembere, ambassador of socialist Ethiopia to Czechoslovakia. In the course of a friendly conversation the results achieved by the heroic Ethiopian people were praised and the active role played by socialist Ethiopia in the struggle against imperialism and reaction and against the remnants of colonialism and racism on the African Continent was emphasized. Aiding this noble goal are the contacts between socialist Ethiopia and Czechoslovakia, which are developing in the spirit of the agreements concluded and the declaration on the relations of friendship and cooperation signed at the close of the deliberations of the highest representatives of the two countries in 1978 in Prague.

HUSAK INTERVIEWED ON IMPRESSIONS OF BRNO FAIR

LD101656 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, attended today's opening of the 22nd engineering fair in Brno.

[Begin videotape recording] [correspondent] The fair is a good exhibition of the results of Czechoslovak engineering, Comrade General Secretary. What are your impressions from today's visit?

[Husak] I would say, good on the whole. All that I have seen and heard from the leading economic workers here is a good step forward in development, in scientific-technological development. The comparison with foreign socialist and non-socialist countries makes us think and leads to further effort to perfect technology and technological development. Naturally, we cannot stagnate and even such a short visit to the fair requires--I would say forces us--to improve technological standards in every sphere, to perfect, to seek the best benefits for our economy, the entire economy. This is encouraging and it is inspiring for our further work. [end videotape recording]

Foreign Trade Minister Press Conference

LD102330 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Brno, 10 Sep, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak, expressed the conviction here on Wednesday that this year's Brno engineering trade fair will contribute to the expansion of international economic cooperation and trade, in tune with the principles of the Helsinki Final Act.

He told a press conference that the Brno fair is aimed at supporting Czechoslovak exports of engineering products and provide scope for agreements on imports of foreign engineering technology.

Minister Barcak pointed out that fundamental structural changes took place in the engineering industry in the period of socialist construction in Czechoslovakia, and that this industry holds a decisive position in Czechoslovakia's foreign trade. Since 1970, engineering products account for 50 per cent of total exports, while imports exceeded 40 per cent. Exports of engineering products to the socialist countries this year increased by 11.4 per cent this year as against last year, while exports of engineering products to non-socialist states rose by (?12.7) percent. Imports of machinery and equipment from the socialist countries this year rose by 11.3 per cent, from the non-socialist countries by 16.5 per cent.

Minister Barcak said that emphasis in preparations for the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1981-85) was laid on ensuring the development of external economic relations while the intensification of Czechoslovakia's participation in socialist economic integration and expansion of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union remain the foundation of external economic activities.

In the next few years, Czechoslovakia will import goods indispensable for its economy. It will increase imports based on agreements on cooperation and specialization, Minister Barcak said.

Until the middle of 1980, Czechoslovakia has been party to 17 [word indistinct] agreements concluded by CMEA member countries. At the beginning of 1980, Czechoslovakia was a party to [word indistinct] agreements on cooperation and specialization, of which 248 contracts concerned engineering products, i.e. more than 77 per cent.

The most featured branch at this year's trade fair are building and road building machines. Czechoslovakia currently accounts for 3.5 per cent of world exports of these machines, the Czechoslovak foreign trade minister said.

LENART EXAMINES PROGRESS OF NEW MINING PROJECT

LD110324 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, accompanied by other political and public representatives, today visited the Ziar-nad-Hronom District. In the village of Voznica he attended a meeting of the working people of the Rudne Bane national enterprise and examined a new drainage tunnel of the Banska Stiavnica-Hodrusa mining area. Here is a detailed report from our correspondent, Lubomir Klno:

Shortly before 1000 today the small platform erected directly opposite the mouth of the new drainage tunnel was entered by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Vladimir Pirosik, chief secretary of the Central Slovak Regional Committee of the CPSL; and other comrades. The assembled working people of the Rudne Bane national enterprise listened to a report on the geological prospecting of the Banska Staivnica-Hodrusa mining area and to information on the long term prospects of extraction. After that Comrade Lenart delivered an address. He first recalled the successes achieved in this 5-year plan but also pointed out some difficulties caused by the complicated economic situation in the world caused by the rise of prices of almost all raw materials. In this context, he pointed out, we cannot neglect an area such as the Banska Stiavnica-Hodrusa mining area. This is particularly true since in 1945 deposits of lead, zinc, copper, and other valuable metals in this area were estimated at only 150,000 tons; thorough geological prospecting carried out in the last decade has shown that the deposits could amount to as much as 50 million tons consisting of metals currently valued at Kcs40 billion.

To facilitate such extraction it is first necessary to construct a new drainage tunnel because the volume of mining water, 70-80 cubic meters per minute, can no longer be carried away by the old drainage tunnel.

The miners today thanked the party and state bodies which made it possible to purchase a new machine to bore the new tunnel. The tunnel will be almost 13.5 km long and more than 3 meters wide and will be completed by the end of 1985. In order to speed up the boring of the new tunnel a socialist pledge has been undertaken by the working people to complete the tunnel by the end of June 1985.

Comrade Lenart deposited a commemorative letter in the foundation stone, and, wielding a small hammer, ceremoniously opened the excavation of the tunnel. He is now completing an inspection of the new mining project.

COMMISSION CRITICIZES MANAGEMENT OF NUCLEAR POWER PROJECT

AU110957 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 6 Sep 80 p 7

[CTK report: "To Critically Check Results"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)--Yesterday in Prague a session of the CSSR People's Control Commission presided over by Minister-Chairman F. Ondrich discussed the results of checks carried out in some spheres of the national economy. The first dealt with ensuring the exports of tractors and textile machinery to nonsocialist countries. The control ascertained shortcomings in the management activity in that sphere. Also a report on the results of a check on the implementation of tasks in the construction of the V-2 nuclear power plant in Jaslovske Bohunice confirmed with many examples that the standard of the management work there still does not meet the demanding construction conditions. The session of the CSSR People's Control Commission took a critical stand on the results of the checks.

TU PRESIDIUM CRITICAL OF APPROACH TO HOUSING PLAN FULFILLMENT

LD102245 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions dealt in Prague today with the fulfillment of the conclusions of the seventh plenary meeting by the Trade Union of Workers in the Construction Industry and Production of Construction Materials.

It critically reviewed the approach of the leading bodies of the trade unions, especially toward the elimination of subjective causes of shortfalls in the fulfillment of the plan on housing and other capital investment constructions. It noted that the prevailing shortcomings in planning, management and organization of labor often invalidate the initiative-filled efforts of working people. The Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions stated that one of the causes rests in a weak political-organizational work of responsible trade union bodies and in the fact that they do not focus their attention enough on key sectors and on the solution of problems with the working people's active participation.

It enjoined the Central Council of Trade Unions to submit to a profound analysis the material and subjective causes of the nonfulfillment of tasks on specific construction projects and to adopt the requisite nongeneralized measures.

The Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions also approved draft precepts for the conclusion, contents and control of collective agreements which are to apply in the Seventh 5-year Plan. The set of measures to improve the system of planned management of the national economy offers important proposals in this respect.

The Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions also discussed the plan of selected recreation at home and abroad of the revolutionary trade union movement for next year which allows for 553,632 stays in the country and abroad.

STROUGAL PRESENTS AWARD TO DEPUTY MINISTER FARKA

LD101408 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Today in Prague Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, presented Josef Farka, deputy federal minister of fuels and power, with the Order of Victorious February. This high state distinction was awarded to him by Gustav Husak, president of the republic, for his meritorious lifelong work in the sphere of fuels and energy and a high degree of political commitment.

Present at the ceremony were Josef Simon, deputy federal premier, Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minister of fuel and power, and Frantisek Stafa, chief of the Office of the Government Presidium.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO LIBYA--Prague--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak appointed here Monday Vaclav Jumr ambassador to the Libyan Arab People's Socialist Jamahiriyah, to replace Jozef Varholik. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1905 GMT 1 Sep 80 LD]

AMBASSADOR TO LEBANON--President of the Republic Gustav Husak has appointed Pavel Lukes Czechoslovak ambassador to the Republic of Lebanon and at the same recalled from that post Vladimir Zak. [Text] [Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1731 GMT 3 Sep 80 LD]

AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL--Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has appointed Vaclav Malosik Czechoslovak ambassador to the Federative Republic of Brazil. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 5 Sep 80 LD]

DELEGATION TO ETHIOPIA--A delegation of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry has arrived in Addis Ababa for talks on Czechoslovak-Ethiopian trade and economic relations. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Aug 80 p 7 AU]

VISITING AFGHAN OFFICIAL--Miloslav Dockal, chairman of the Socialist Youth Union Central Committee, received on 26 August in Prague the secretary of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan, [Skhi Marian], who is in the CSSR on a brief working visit. In a cordial and comradely talk they appraised the matters of further developing solidarity with the youth and people of Afghanistan. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 27 Aug 80 p 1 AU]

VISITING KOREAN MINISTER--Kim Yong-chae, DPRK minister of communications, who had arrived in the CSSR to attend the conference of ministers of communications of the socialist countries, scheduled to take place on 1-6 September in Bratislava, was received on 26 August in Prague by Vlastimil Chalupa, CSSR minister of communications, for an exchange of opinions and experience on the development of communications in the two countries. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Aug 80 p 2 AU]

VLTAVA SHIPPING--Because of the current low level of the Vltava River, authorities have suspended the river traffic on the Prague-Slapy Dam route. The other routes--Prague-Troja-Roztoky and the daily excursions to Barrandov--are not affected by the ban. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

OSKAR FISCHER MEETS WITH U.S. ASSISTANT SECRETARY EWING

LD101938 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1423 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 10 Sep (ADN)--The GDR minister for foreign affairs, Oskar Fischer, today received Raymond C. Ewing, assistant secretary in the U.S. Department of State.

Raymond C. Ewing said that the United States was interested in the expansion of relations with the GDR. He noted the recently signed consular agreement and the increased participation of American exhibitors at the Leipzig Autumn Fair and the progress achieved in the development of trade relations between the two states.

Oskar Fischer said that the GDR was basically interested in developing relations with the United States as a well-understood, mutual intention and for the benefit of peace and he made relevant proposals. The state of bilateral cooperation so far was encouraging for the future and promising for the development of relations of peaceful coexistence as a contribution to worldwide detente.

In the course of the exchange of views, Oskar Fischer stressed that in view of the international situation it was indispensable that the political dialogue continue to counter a further dangerous aggravation of the world situation and to achieve a turn toward disarmament. He underscored the will of the GDR to work steadfastly at the coming Madrid meeting on the elaboration of such decisions as would promote political and military detente. The course of Madrid would be successful if the representatives of the other states also demonstrated such intentions.

The U.S. ambassador in the GDR, Herbert Stuart Okun, also took part in the talk.

Raymond C. Ewing is in the GDR for official consulations at the invitation of deputy minister for foreign affairs, Kurt Nier. The partners in the talk discussed in detail the state and the prospects of relations between the two countries and dealt on current international questions, in particular the Madrid meeting and the proposal for convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

SED'S HERMANN AXEN MEETS FINLAND'S KOIKALAINEN IN BERLIN

AU102129 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 Sep 80 p 2

[Summary] Hermann Axen, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, on 5 September received Johannes Koikalainen, chairman of the party council of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, who is currently in the GDR in his capacity as minister in charge of environmental protection and housing construction.

"At their friendly talks the representatives of the two parties discussed primarily topical aspects of the international situation. They stressed that there is no reasonable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence and thus to the cooperation with equal rights of states in line with the principles of the Helsinki conference. This is why the SED and the Finnish Social Democratic Party, together with all peace-loving forces, want to intensify their endeavors to ensure that the process of detente as a determining trend in international relations be consolidated and continued.

"Hermann Axen and Johannes Koikalainen called for a constructive preparation and implementation of the Madrid meeting as well as for the early convening of a European conference for military detente and disarmament.

"Both politicians declared that it was necessary to further deepen the time-tested cooperation between the SED and the Finnish Social Democratic Party." Also present at the talk was Alfred Marter, deputy chief of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee.

JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH CYRPIOTS

AU101740 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin 9ADN)--An agreement valid until 1985 on cooperation between the GDR Journalists Association (VDJ) and the Association of Cyrpiot Journalists (UCJ) was signed last weekend in Berlin. The document, signed by BDJ Central Executive Committee Chairman Harri Czepuck and UJC Deputy Chairman Alex Efthyvoulou provides for an expansion of the exchange of experiences gathered in the associations' work.

FRG CITIZENS ARRESTED AT DREWITZ BORDER CHECKPOINT

AU101350 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin, (ADN)--GDR customs organs on 6 September 1980 arrested GDR citizens Helga and Juergen Busche at the Drewitz border crossing point. They had premeditatedly abused the agreed visitors and transit traffic regulations for carrying out criminal acts. Investigative proceedings were initiated and arrest warrants issued. The cars used for committing the crime--a Porsche with a registration number B-LZ 563 and an Opel Record with the registration number B-AZ 4060, were impounded.

COURT SENTENCES NATO SPY TO 10 YEARS IN JAIL

LD101516 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1349 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin: The Berlin Higher Military Court today sentenced Hans-Juergen Kaupa, a resident of Berlin (West) to 10 years' imprisonment for systematic espionage for a NATO intelligence service. In accordance with paragraph 97 of the penal code, Kaupa was a paid agent with the cover name of "Dieter" and controlled by a NATO secret service office in Berlin (West).

He supplied his principals with espionage material of a military nature and with details of GDR citizens who appeared suitable for recruitment by the intelligence service. For the intelligence service, Kaupa unscrupulously spied on West Berliners who travelled to the GDR and other socialist countries and who were, therefore, of interest to the intelligence service. In accordance with instructions, using an FRG passport and posing as a tourist, he carried out reconnaissance on the territory of the GDR.

It was clear during the trial before the Higher Military Court that Kaupa had acted in full awareness of the aggressive nature of the missions he was sent on by the NATO intelligence service.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH ZAIRE--Berlin, 10 Sep (ADN)--An agreement on economic, industrial and scientific-technological cooperation, as well as agreements on further economic cooperation, were concluded in Berlin on Wednesday. The documents were signed by GDR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Friedmar Clausnitzer and on behalf of the Zaire Executive Council by the state secretary for international relations in the Department for Foreign Affairs, Lengema Dulia Yubasa Makanga. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1605 GMT 10 Sep 80 LD]

NEPSZABADSAG CITES PAPERS ON POLISH SITUATION

AU101136 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Sep 80 p 10

[Zoltan Laczik article: "What Happened in World Politics? 31 August-6 September"]

[Excerpt] Polish Developments

The work stoppages in the coastal cities and Silesia came to an end at the beginning of the week in Poland. On 2 September, the papers published details of the agreement between government commissions and representatives of the workers who had stopped work. The government commission has consented, among other things, to the establishment of trade unions that do not belong to the Central Trade Union Council, but which respect the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and acknowledge the leading role of the PZPR and the Polish People's Republic's alliance relations. A new trade union statute will be created, preparations for which had already been previously initiated.

In addition, the resolution of the social problems existing in the country will be gradually extended, along with those with whom the government commissions have reached agreement, to all Polish working people, on the basis accepted with regard to certain vocations and enterprises. This was stressed at a Warsaw conference at which leading party workers discussed topical tasks of party work.

Concerning this situation, TRYBUNA LUDU noted among other things that while the Polish workers class endeavors to stabilize the situation, overcome the difficulties and return to normal productive work, certain elements try to deepen the negative processes. These elements, says TRYBUNA LUDU, cooperate with antisocialist forces acting beyond the country's borders. Middle-class newspapers and radio stations, which, as is generally known, represent a hostile position vis-a-vis socialist Poland, now suddenly plead their "solidarity" and "common objectives" with the Poles. The PZPR and the workers class--the paper stresses--do not close their eyes to the fact that forces opposed to socialism would like to influence the course of events in Poland. The answer to attempts of this nature is unequivocal: We will defend the fundamental principles of socialist development, including the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party, says the PZPR central paper.

In connection with the Polish events, the Monday 1 September issue of [Moscow] PRAVDA pointed out that having worked themselves into the confidence of part of the workers, elements in opposition to socialism want to use the economic difficulties for their own purposes. These elements strive to coordinate their activity with reactionary exiles and Western subversive centers, which intend to divert the Polish people from the path they embarked on after the liberation. The 3 September issue of PRAVDA noted: Several Western trade unions--as was reported by the bourgeois press--have sent large sums to those they regard as worthy of support in Poland. The paper then says: "It is noted by the Polish press that complex decisions must now be made in the country, but these must be well-balanced and well-founded and make allowances not only for economic, but all other possible other consequences as well. It depends on the concentrated effort of the Polish working people as a whole as to how soon they will be able to, under party leadership, guide the country out of its present complex position."

PAL LOSONCZI HOLDS TALKS IN CYPRUS, PDRY

LD102105 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] On his way to Ethiopia, Pal Losonczi interrupted his trip and held talks in Cyprus and in People's Yemen. The Presidential Council president had a brief exchange of views with Kiprianou, the head of state of Cyrus, about the prospects of a UN debate on the position of the island and about the planned resumption of talks between the Greek and Turkish communities in Cyprus. Pal Losonczi expressed the hope that the forthcoming talks of the two ethnic groups would be held in a constructive atmosphere and would bring about results that will end the division of Cyprus.

Later the Presidential Council president held talks in Aden, the capital of the PDRY, with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the head of state and government of People's Yemen. The president gave a festive dinner in honor of Pal Losonczi and his wife.

During the course of the day the Presidential Council president greeted by telegram Mengistu Haile Mariam, Ethiopian head of state, on the occasion of his country's national day.

Pal Losonczi and his party will leave for Addis Ababa in the early hours tomorrow morning.

Stopover in Cyprus

For reportage on President Losonczi's stopover in Cyprus and his meeting with Cypriot President Kiprianou, see the Cyprus section of the 11 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

Talks in PDRY

For reportage on the arrival of Pal Losonczi in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and his talks with Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, see the 11 September and subsequent issues of the Middle East & African DAILY REPORT.

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO FRG

Departs Hungary

LD101328 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Frigyes Puja has left for an official visit to the FRG. The foreign minister of the Hungarian Government was invited by FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Meetings Begin

LD102148 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Ivan Lipovetz reports from Bonn: According to the view of the Foreign Ministry in Bonn, relations between the FRG and Hungary may be regarded as exemplary in the network of contacts between countries with different social and economic systems. This appraisal is supported by the fact that Foreign Minister Genscher deemed it important to play host to Frigyes Puja during the last phase of the election campaign. On the West German side it is expected that the present talks will lend further impetus not only to bilateral cooperation but also to the East-West dialogue in general. And since Helmut Schmidt's meetings, scheduled for August, were postponed, this visit is the only substantive event of its kind before the 5 October elections.

It is not surprising then that the correspondents accredited to Bonn are paying very close attention to Frigyes Puja's talks, which began on a small scale in Foreign Minister Genscher's study, right after his arrival. The schedule continues this evening, with a dinner being given in honor of the Hungarian guests and then with further talks at the Foreign Ministry tomorrow morning. Chancellor Schmidt will receive Frigyes Puja in the morning and the latter will pay a courtesy call to State President Carstens after lunch. With this, the appointments in Bonn will come to an end.

Afterwards, the Hungarian foreign minister will visit Trier, Marx's birthplace, and Mainz, the home of Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, where he will be the guest of the Rhineland-Palatinate Government.

As regards the subjects under discussion at the talks which ended recently, all the topical issues of world politics were discussed. Emphasis was naturally placed on Europe, events taking place on the continent and on further possibilities for cooperation between the peoples living on the continent. Particular attention was paid to preparations for the Madrid conference, which got under way this week, the tasks of the conference due to meet in November and to the concrete proposals which will be debated there.

Further Reportage

For reportage on Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja's official 3-day visit to the FRG, starting 10 September, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 11 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Comment on Visit

LD101338 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 10 Sep, MTI--"The dialogue continues between East and West, and the visit of Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja to the FRG, which begins today, his talks with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and other leaders is the latest sign of this. Their exchanges of ideas will in all probability be useful, since they have a common basis. Both governments are of the opinion that talks have to be held with each other precisely amidst the difficult situation, understanding has to be reached instead of suspending the dialogue and wording sanctions", writes the editorial in the Wednesday issue of MAGYAR NEMZET, in an article entitled "Foreign Ministerial Visit".

"The statement has been recurring for years: Our cooperation is free of problems", points out the paper, then continues: "The FRG is our most significant capitalist economic partner, the trade traffic of the two countries increased by some 10 percent last year and has nearly reached the 4,000 million deutsche mark value. The proportion of the export-import balance has also improved through the expansion of Hungarian export and the reduction of import.

"The case is different concerning the international themes", states the writer of the article. "It cannot be said of them that they are free of problems. The two politicians are expected to gauge the world political situation, with the fate of detente in the forefront of the talks. The aim of the Hungarian Government is that detente continue. There is basis for continuing dialogue in this respect as well. The past months have shown that Bonn does not want to lose all that the past decade has brought either. But the Eastern and Western standpoint differs in a number of questions of detail. A whole line of pending questions await answers. Leonid Brezhnev, in a letter addressed to the Western leaders, summed up the Soviet negotiating proposals concerning the medium-range missiles--the key military policy question at present. Many socialist proposals have also to be answered in Vienna, at the central European armed forces and armament reduction negotiations which have been dragging on for years", states the editorial.

"Preparations have begun in Madrid for the conference dealing with European security and cooperation", emphasizes the paper. "Madrid is the only occasion when the official delegates of every European and the two North American countries can sit down at a common table.

According to the Hungarian Government's opinion all the chapters of the Helsinki Final Act are equally important and can be placed on the agenda, but in such a way that the sides seek those themes where progress can be made and agreements reached. Madrid can be a good occasion for expressing common European interests and the wish for detente, and it would be a great shame to let this occasion pass.

"The key today of the European situation, detente, is reducing military tension. If we wish to improve the European situation, then the real reasons of deterioration have to be uncovered. Deterioration of the international situation was in reality begun by the fact that the USA embarked on a new military policy: It would like to swing the balance of power relations to its own advantage. The most important event of the past months can be understood from this, those which took place, and still take place, in many spots in the area ranging from the Atlantic Ocean through the Persian Gulf to the Chinese sea. We consider the FRG such a power which can exert a tangible effect on the Western world, but not in the service of some sort of 'Eastern aims', but in the interest of continuing the common cause, East-West detente", writes the editorial in MAGYAR NEMZET in conclusion.

KADAR TALKS WITH FINNISH SOCIAL DEMOCRAT SORSA

AU101717 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Sep 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Janos Kadar Has Received Kalevi Sorsa; the Chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party Has Departed"]

[Text] On Friday [5 September], Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, received Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party [FSDP] and the Socialist International's work group on disarmament, who is on a visit to our country at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee. At their talks, which were held in a constructive atmosphere, they discussed topical aspects of international life and the development of relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and Finland and the MSZMP and the FSDP.

Reviewing the international situation, they attached outstanding significance to efforts aimed at restraining cold-war endeavors, which endanger the peace and security of mankind, primarily restraining the intensifying arms race. The MSZMP and FSDP representatives adopted a position calling for substantive progress in asserting a policy of detente and reaching an agreement to convene a European security conference at the Madrid conference. They judged the ratification of SALT II and the earliest possible specific negotiations on limiting armaments, particularly in the field of medium-range missiles, as being of fundamental importance.

It was added that resolute action by the political and social forces interested in defending and further developing the achievements of detente is indispensable to alleviate tension and consolidate international security. The dialogue between the communist and social democratic parties and their activity in the same direction can be a contribution to resolving the great problems of international life in our era. That is why, considering even differences in ideological and political views, the MSZMP and the FSDP deem it necessary and important to strengthen their contacts further in conformity with their mutual interests. This serves also the further development of traditionally good relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and Finland. On behalf of the FSDP, Kalevi Sorsa has invited an MSZMP delegation to visit Finland.

The meeting was attended by Janos Berecz, member and head of the MSZMP Central Committee International Affairs Department.

Kalevi Sorsa departed from Budapest on Friday [5 September]. The Finnish guest was seen off by Janos Berecz at Ferihegy Airport.

COMMISSIONS APPOINTED TO IMPLEMENT STRIKE AGREEMENTS

Gdansk Commission

LD101614 Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Gdansk--As we have been informed by Gdansk Deputy Governor Adam Langer, a commission for the implementation of the agreement concluded on 31 August between the government commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee has been set up.

The commission is chaired by Andrzej Jedynak, minister of heavy and agricultural machines. At present representatives of 29 departments and central bodies are discussing in branch groups with representatives of works and enterprises the ways and dates of implementation of the demands formulated by the work forces.

Today 5,187 demands were presented by 1,071 works and institutions from Gdansk Voivodship. Nearly 30 percent of them have already been implemented.

Szczecin, Katowice Commissions

LD102226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpts] PAP has learned that the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed a mixed commission for supervising implementation of the protocol of agreements signed between the government commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee [MKS] in Szczecin.

The commission is chaired by Deputy Premier Kazimierz Barcikowski. Its task will be to supervise implementation of decisions contained in the protocol of the agreement and to inform the government systematically on the activities of the commission.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed a mixed commission for supervision of implementation of decisions contained in the agreement protocol signed by the government commission and the MKS in Katowice Voivodship. It is chaired by Minister of Mining Wlodzimierz Lejoczak.

There is also a commission to examine the demands and suggestions submitted by the work forces of the iron and steel industry. The commission is to be chaired by Minister of Metallurgy Franciszek Kaim.

INVESTIGATION OF RADIO, TV COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES UNDERWAY

LD102037 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Sep (PAP)--Following a decision by the chairman of the Council of Ministers the Supreme Chamber of Control is conducting an all-round investigation into the past activities of the Radio and TV Committee.

REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING VOIVODSHIP PARTY MEETINGS

LD102217 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Plenary meetings of voivodship party committees or voivodship conferences of the party aktivs have been held in Piotrkov Trybunalsi, Krosno, Wloclawek, Sieradz, Opole, Chelno, Walbrzych, Ciechancow, Zamosc, Skierniewice, Gorzow, Wielkopolski, Suwalki, Nowy Sacs and Plock as well as in the Kalisz and Przemysl voivodships.

Pinkowski in Poznan

LD101600 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1450 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Some 400 aktivists representing one of the largest party organizations in the country--that of the Poznan Voivodshop with over 350,000, members--is meeting today in the party voivodship committee for a conference to debate the current political and economic situation of the voivodship against the background of the rest of the country.

Those present include Jozef Pinkowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers. The conference is chaired by Jerzy Zasada, first secertary of the party voivodship committee, who introduced the discussion on behalf of the voivodship committee Executive.

Those taking the floor presented the problems affecting their enterprises, work establishments and residences. Topical local issues were discussed in connection with sector, regional and national issues. Against this background concrete proposals for further action were submitted.

A speech was also made by Jozef Pinkowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, who dealt with current government work and its plans in the areas of social and economic policy. He also spoke on decisions already made to improve the workers' living conditions. After the signing of the social contract and the solution of basic issues, it is most important now to restore a normal rhythm of work. A great deal depends on the work forces themselves and on their thrift and successes in making good the backlogs. Premier Pinkowski confirmed that pay settlements will encompass all sectors and no one will be overlooked.

Pinkowski on Workers' Protests

LD102040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Taking the floor during the PZPR Voivodship aktiv conference in Poznan, Premier Jozef Pinkowski stressed that the workers' protests were not against socialism or the party, but against distortions which have occurred in our social and economic life. At present the most important thing is to restore trust in the party, restore the party's prestige and ensure the normal rhythm of work. It is necessary to remove unrest that is still emerging in some plants, eloquent testimony to which are questions and fears whether some sectors and groups of workers may be overlooked in the pay settlements now in progress and concerning the implementation of agreements arrived at on the coast.

The premier reiterated the assurances he made at the last Sejm session to the effect that the needs and interests of all workers will be justly considered in implementing the program for wage settlements.

Barcikowski at Szczecin Conference

LD101702 Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpts] A conference of the party and economic aktiv of Szczecin Voivodship continues in Szczecin. The conference is attended by Deputy Premier Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo, and is chaired by Janusz Brych, first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee.

Also, a commission of the Ministry of Education and Training, chaired by Deputy Minister Zygmunt Huszcza, is considering today the requests and demands formulated by teachers from Szczecin Voivodship.

Olszowski In Lodz

LD101658 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excepts] The conference of the party aktiv of the urban Lodz Voivodship, attended among others by Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, took place yesterday.

Now you will hear Urszula Mikolajczyk, who was present yesterday at the conference: What was the debate about? About the same things discussed by all of us today. About the need to change certain mechanisms which have failed in action. This applies to the economic sphere and to social problems. About favoritism [words indistinct] about the lack of honest information, and about the lack of social control.

How did they discuss these things? Hotly, in fact very hotly, indeed. The speakers rejected all the banal and worn out phrases which convince nobody and give no satisfaction either to the speaker or to the audience.

I do not think that such heat can be maintained for long. It results today from a long silence, which has been broken. We have been debating hotly for many weeks. In the course of these debates, including the one yesterday, a great number of suggestions are being made and many answers can be heard regarding ways of solving urgent problems which call for speedy action and problems which need time.

The temperature will drop because all that had to be said has been said by now--in factories, in homes and in such halls as yesterday. We were tired of the long silence and we started to talk. We are now getting weary of the discussions and it is time to act.

Zielinski at Legnica Meeting

LD110958 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Zbigniew Zielinski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat, today attended a conference of the Legnica party aktiv. During the conference, which was also attended by Franciszek Kaim, minister of metallurgy, the current social, economic and political situation in the region was assessed on the basis of Poland's present situation. The conference was chaired by Stanislaw Cieslik, first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Legnica.

Grabski at Wroclaw Session

LD111002 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] A plenary session of the party voivodship committee is being held in Wroclaw to discuss tasks facing the voivodship party organization in connection with the current social and political situation. A report by the voivodship committee Executive was read by Comrade Ludwik Drozdz, first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Wroclaw. The plenum is attended by Comrade Tadeusz Grabski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The session is continuing.

Kopec in Elblag

LD101656 Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] A conference of the party voivodship aktiv began in Elblag at 1500. The conference is attended, among others, by Deputy Premier Aleksander Kopec, member of power industry and atomic energy and chairman of the government commission for dealing with the demands of the work forces from Elblag Voivodship.

Elblag Official's Remarks

LD110904 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0440 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Summary] A conference of the party voivodship aktiv was held in Elblag yesterday. "The discussion was long, very interesting and at times stormy. In his introduction to the discussion, Antoni Polowniak, first secretary of the Elblag Voivodship party committee, recalled the background and course of events in Elblag and the voivodship. Expressing the views of the Secretariat of the party voivodship committee to the recent lost work days, he outlined the fundamental tasks of party members and organizations in the present situation.

"We must start an offensive, especially among the young. We cannot achieve a process of renovation based on total negation. We need flexibility because the situation is changing and we must adapt our methods of action as it changes. (?Speaking about) independent and self-governing trade unions, Polowniak stated that party membership does not preclude the possibility of joining these unions. On the contrary, members of the party voivodship organization should help the founding committees of the new trade unions and try to bring about their cooperation in the interest of the working class and the voivodship population as a whole. At present the tasks of essential importance are a scrupulous observance of the agreement reached and rapid implementation of the approved demands.

"There was also talk about the necessity to oppose certain unrealistic interpretations of the Gdansk agreement. It is a duty of the party members and members of trade unions to explain the meaning and the details of this agreement.

"Only [words indistinct] can be for the government a period of economic reorganization, a change in management, [word indistinct] streamlining organization and other undertakings, Antoni Polowniak said in conclusion.

Wloclawek Party Committee

LD110930 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Tasks facing the voivodship party organization are being discussed today against the background of the current social and political situation by a plenary session of the Wloclawek Voivodship party committee. The plenum is chaired by Edward Szymanski, first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Wloclawek, and is attended by Jarema Maciszewski, director of the Central Committee Science and Education Department. In the report prepared by the Executive of the voivodship committee as well as in the discussion the present complicated social and political situation in the country and voivodship are being honestly assessed.

At present it is necessary to make a deep analysis of the causes of unrest in enterprises which have been on strike. It is necessary to examine the present management and control systems, the working and welfare conditions of work forces, and the standard of performance by various bodies of socialist democracy, especially the KSRS [conferences of workers' self-government]. Participants in the Wloclawek plenum are stressing that to assess the current situation in the voivodship, it is necessary to thoroughly analyze the content and nature of all demands, suggestions and propositions which have been made during discussions with work forces. Many of these deal with voivodship, parish and factory matters. Recently about 60 petitions reached the party voivodship committee. Those taking part in the discussion said that if the various levels of state and administrative authority had earlier attempted to deal rapidly and genuinely with all demands regarding improvements in workers' welfare conditions and market supplies, some sources of public dissatisfaction would have been eradicated. Discussions of the Wloclawek plenum continue.

Meeting in Walbrzych

LD110947 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] A session of the party voivodship committee Executive was held in Walbrzych yesterday. The discussion was led by Comrade Jerzy Grochmalicki, first secretary of the party voivodship committee. During the meeting the activity of party groups in the mining industry enterprises aimed at the activization of work forces for the full implementation of party decisions was reviewed. The meeting also assessed the forms and methods of popularizing lay observances [as heard] among the people of Walbrzych Voivodship. Those who took part in the meeting were also acquainted with reports about the most important problems mentioned in inhabitants' letters to the party branch in the second quarter of this year and methods of dealing with them. Other reports dealt with the state of machines and installations in the industry of the region and supplies of fuel for inhabitants.

REPORTS ON CONTINUING LABOR UNREST, NEW STOPPAGES

LD101522 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1415 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Summary] Thousands of works and enterprises all over the country are working selflessly to catch up with the backlog of work. "Unfortunately besides this heartening news which revives hopes of stabilization in our country, we also are receiving reports on continuing work stoppages and even new conflicts in various regions. We have received such disquieting reports from the Bialystok, Skierniewice and Piotrkow voivodships. In certain works in these voivodships short--several hours or sometimes only 1 or 2 days long--stoppages have occurred. In many other works a climate of mass meetings and discussion prevails and demands are being formulated which have a purely local character in the great majority of cases. These matters--although certainly important--can be resolved on the spot by the competent works' authorities. Besides, these matters are indeed being resolved in accordance with workers' expectations. It is, however, a great pity that these discussions--very necessary--are often being held during working hours, thus causing a loss of work."

Northeastern Region

LD111118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Reports on good, efficient work pour in from throughout the country. However, there are some inglorious exceptions.

Stoppages at certain industrial plants and service enterprises in the northeastern part of the country continue. However, the scale of this phenomenon is decreasing compared with last week. To quote some examples: 20 drivers at a seed center in Bialystok and 46 workers at a mechanical plant of the Bialystok enterprise of aggregate's exploitation in Wasilkowo are not working. The biggest enterprise being idle at present in this region is the Odnowa tailors cooperative employing 300 people.

The stoppages at enterprises serving agriculture are difficult to understand. During the entire summer farmers and farm workers were busy harvesting under very difficult conditions. At present there are work stoppages at a fodder-mixing plant in Pisz, and at the agricultural circles cooperative in Drochiczyn employing 150 people. The demands formulated by striking work forces concern mainly internal matters. A team set up by the administration is dealing with all demands within its competence and sending all others to the central authorities.

The GAZETA WSPOLCZESNA [CONTEMPORARY DAILY], local paper for the Bialystok, Lomza and Suwalki voivodships reappeared today after a 2-day break.

Opole Region

LD101046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The situation in work enterprises of Opole region is returning to normal.

Here is some information received this morning from Slask Opolski. The work forces of the Frotex factory in Prudnik and fittings factory in Glucholazy, which were on strike for some days, have now returned to work. The Opolanka knitting factory in Dzielaki began work yesterday following a work stoppage.

The talks with drivers of transport enterprise of district, municipal and housing enterprises in Nysa are still in progress. This is information gathered in Opole Voivodship this morning.

In Opole itself, a voivodship conference of party activists started this morning.

AUGUST INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT DOWN 12 PERCENT DUE TO STRIKES

LD102231 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] PAP corresponents have supplied news about work in plants belonging to various branches of the economy. They confirm that in the preponderant majority of enterprises the rhythm of work is returning to normal and is gaining momentum.

It emerges from provisional estimates that industrial production was some 12 percent lower in August than planned due to the strikes and some 10 percent lower than a year ago. Making good the arrears accumulated the past few weeks therefore is of utmost importance.

Only in some enterprises are strikes continuing. The work forces of thse enterprises are submitting demands, mostly of a local, interfactory or intersector nature.

DEPUTY MINISTER CALLS FOR PAY INCREASES, WORK EFFICIENCY

LD102138 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] This is Gdansk. Further branch talks between representatives of works and ministries as well as the central bodies on implementation of requests and demands formulated by work forces have been held. Such talks have been held, among other places, at the Gdansk-Gdynia port complex and at various plants under the Ministry of Food Industry and Purchases and the Ministry of Light Industry. I have followed the latter talks, which in all cases resulted in signing agreements deciding in a concrete manner and the date of the settlement of demands. Besides matters of general nature which are already being implemented by the government, many problems concerning the works themselves were presented; (?such as) difficult working conditions or industrial diseases. Many demands concern wage increase problems. As far as the latter problem is concerned, Mrs Miroslawa Wasowicz, deputy minister of light industry, stated among other things:

[Begin Wasowicz recording] From 1 October an increase in wages amounting on average to 640 zloty will be given to all our workers and employees. But here we ask insistently--and I will ask this of comrade plenipotentiaries--that in all our agreements, in every one of them, an item be inserted at the end stating that we are asking the management of a factory, and its aktiv to ensure to the entire workforce conditions necessary for implementing plans. We are an industry producing for the market. [Words indistinct] stated that our conditions enable us to achieve a production of 1.8 billion [unit not stated] in excess of the plan.

This is extremely needed by society. Not withstanding [words indistinct] the demand of our workers state this themselves sometimes--as I have said today--it is necessary to increase the supply of children's articles to the market. Who will increase it if we do not produce them? I ask you really sincerely to insert such a statement and all of us sign it, that--not everybody produce children's articles--but that the production produced by a given unit with which this agreement will be concluded should be ensured and that the management will create conditions for the workforce enabling them to implement this production rythmically. You yourselves understand this very well that we need a rythmic pace of work very much indeed at present and that conditions for this rythmic work must be created so that the plan can be implemented and maximum production ensured to the market. [end recording]

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES CREDIBILITY PROBLEM IN STATISTICS OFFICE

LD102018 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The Main Statistical Office [MSO] has now been subordinated directly to the chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers and this, as has transpired, has not been conducive to the MSO carrying out its statutory duties. We talked with Professor Wieslaw Sadowski, MSO chairman, about the tasks of his organization.

[Question--live or recorded] Mr Chairman, I think that the thoroughness and credibility of information published by the MSO is now a very important problem.

[Answer] Yes, we realize that there is a certain credibility crisis, as far as MSO-published date is concerned. Thus it is an important and urgent task for us to restore this credibility. How do I see it? What actions should be undertaken to restore this credibility as far as our information is concerned?

The first thing is to fight for a better quality of the source material. The MSO, naturally, is a kind of factory which, as a result of gathering source information its raw material, produces a certain finished article in the form of statistical data. Our information, published, or made public otherwise, depends to a considerable extent on the source material. Here we wish to fight, with any available means, for the quality of statistical data and reports. In particular, we wish to wage a keen battle against a conscious falsifying of these reports.

Such phenomena can exist because, as far as our mechanisms are concerned, not infrequently those who make reports might be interested in presenting an incomplete picture of the activities of their enterprises, associations or other institutions.

We will use various means for our fight. We will use methods which are available to us. Our methodology, our means of control. However, we will also cooperate more closely with organs such as the Supreme Chamber of Control and, should the need arise, even the organs of the procuracy.

Another matter in this field is, simply, to improve our methodology so that it does not give rise to doubts; to make reporting simpler, to make it less bureaucratic. Further, we wish to restore trust in another way as well: We shall publish such data which, so far, has not infrequently been bypassed: for instance, one could mention accidents at work, fires.

However, there are many, many more phenomen: Let us say, expanding the information about the cost of living. Further--and this is also an important matter--we would like to publish information in a more comprehensive fashion, shedding light on certain phenomena.

We know that if we characterize a given phenomenon by way of making only average figures available, then this phenomenon may be presented in an incomplete manner. When the consumer receives this data, he experiences a kind of feeling that his appetite has only been whetted for more; or else it gives rise to outright mistrust or even a lack of credibility in such information about a given phenomenon. We wish to outline certain phenomena more fully.

As far as restoring credibility in general is concerned, what is very important is to inform the public extensively about various social and economic phenomena. Thus, I think that our talk today will lay the beginning for more extensive cooperation between the MSO and TV, radio, press and weeklies in various forms. This is because we would like to have in-depth discussions with the public about certain problems. It's as simple as that.

Well, to conclude, another matter linked to this process of restoring credibility is the matter of making correct use of data expressed in figures.

We, the statisticians, must make very honest use of our numerical data. The same applies to our consumers: They, too, should use them in a skillful fashion. So, to put it briefly, together, we must still learn a bit more so that statistical methods are applied correctly. I have here in mind the famous example: If you have two persons and one, let us say, has Z1,000 in his pocket, while the other one has nothing, then on average they have Z500 each. But, if we confine ourselves to saying this and this alone, then naturally, this is information which gives the impression, if not of being downright false, then incomplete at any rate. This, precisely, is an example of incorrect use being made of data. This is because one would have to provide additional information after saying that we have on average Z500 each in our pockets, is that not true?

So, a whole number of means will be used which, we hope, will restore trust in this difficult and complicated work of the MSO.

[Announcer] Mr Chairman, thank you.

ROLE, TASKS OF FACTORY COUNCILS REVIEWED

LD110940 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 0440 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Statement by Andrzej Janicki, chairman of the Koszalin Voivodship Trade Union Committee--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] The present situation and events of the past few days have shown that despite a difficult and complex situation in many workplaces, trade union officials, chairmen of factory councils, have been able to maintain and enjoy among the staff the authority won by many years of effort. This authority rests mainly on the skill of keeping in direct contact with people, and in giving frank, honest and truthful information about their own work and problems which people regard as necessary for correction. There have been many cases of a simple nomination, of a proposed list, of new candidates for new posts in factory councils. This, in my mind, is an expression of the existence of an opportunity to air one's views on the composition of factory councils. Clearly, in large factories with a large number voting, these views were sometimes divided. Hence, given the present climate and the demands for a full, honest and true representation at all levels of jobs, it is understandable that the candidates were required to be more representative of the work force. There have been no widespread demands, and I am glad of this because it means that the last report-back-election campaign was done well regarding complete changes of factory councils. But there have been frequent instances of individual demands for replacement of individual trade union officials in factory councils.

These demands are on the whole correct and have been confirmed by the committed trade unionists when the individuals concerned were known to have taken on factory council jobs and later done nothing at all to contribute to the council's work. At present, general consultation is taking place and we would like this consultation to proceed in an organized manner so that conflict situations can be avoided sometimes even of conflict between individual groups of workers at a given factory. We want to bring about--and this is the main job for the trade unions of various industries--a situation whereby either more people are coopted from various sections or, where indicated, new elections are held in cases where the factory council is not doing its job within the framework of rights given to it, where contact with the work force has disappeared or where the factory council is not properly organized.

VOIVODSHIP LEADERS INTERVIEWED ON EXTENSION OF POWERS

LD102100 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Answers cannot be individually attributed]

[Text] One of the major problems under discussion at present, in connection with the need to improve our economy, is the extension of powers to local authorities. The relevant decisions were made recently by the government presidium.

Present in our studio at the moment are representatives of the voivodships. Economic commentator Adam Bronikowski, is with Radom Mayor Bohdan Barszczynski and Siedlce Voivodship Governor Marian Wozniak.

[Question] Let us start by explaining the origin of the government decision. What was interfering with the implementation of your activity [as heard] in the husbandry of voivodship or towns?

[Answer] I would say that there was too much meddling on the part of central departments and central bodies into trivial matters pertaining to the functioning of a town or voivodship. All these matters should have been settled by local authorities.

For instance, we have various, shall I say, economic opportunities, for better husbandry in construction or other enterprises, in connection with the building of a kindergarten or a nursery. The regulations said that in order to be able to start the building of a kindergarten or similar projects the consent of the central authorities at a very high level was required.

[Question] Was it the premier?

[Answer] Yes, often the premier. It seems to me that such decisions, provided they are backed by the means required, could have been left to the local authorities to be dealt with.

[Question] What do the changes comprise?

[Answer] These are important matters, pertaining to the management of agriculture. No doubt agriculture is suitable in many spheres to be managed regionally, provided there are certain guiding principles and needs on a national scale. There are too many indices in agriculture. These indices, by the time they reach the parish level, lose all meaning.

On the other hand, what matters is to produce the maximum possible, depending on conditions prevailing in a given region. This cannot always be done suitably at a national or even voivodship level; in additioan, construction, including the building of local roads, as well as their exploitation and maintenance.

Further problems are connected with small-scale industry and services. Small-scale industry had earlier been transferred to the prerogatives of voivodship governors. This happened a few years ago and it developed relatively well.

[Question] Thus, greater possibilities, greater powers, but also greater responsibility.

[Answer] I think we are unafraid of this responsibility. We must be aware that we want to pursue this kind of solution. We want the powers to be followed by the means for implementation. I do not have in mind financial means, increased means, but simply means connected with the actual implementation of the power granted to local authorities.

I would add here, Mr Commentator, that even if the community does not know that the voivodship governor has no chance of solving such a seemingly simple matter, it will blame him all the same. Consequently, whatever happens, certain local issues must be solved, even if there's nothing written on the issue, or else we will go about it in such a way as to resolve it.

[Question] The draft powers provide for wide prerogatives; for instance, as regards trade. But we know that, for instance, the supply of voivodships or parishes depends not only on voivodship governors but on central distribution. Do you not think that this dilemma is too difficult to solve?

[Answer] The problem is connected with a just sharing of these means: resources centrally distributed on a national scale. I have in mind, for instance, construction. What is the use of the voivodship governor or the local authorities having powers to draft plans, balance needs, etc., even to decide who is to be executor, if certain raw materials, materials indispensible for production, construction and thus implementation of the plan, will not be supplied by central distribution.

Our work as voivodship governors and voivodship town and parish national [as head] councils should make it possible to work out in conjunction with ministries and the Planning Commission management methods that will yield better results for us. In my opinion, and I think many share my views, we should, when working on these documents, find new and better solutions. And in this intellectual and personnel reservoir we seek the answer to questions which so far have not been answered satisfactorily. I think this is a kind of challenge, and we should want to answer this challenge positively because local settings have an immense reservoir of ideas and experiences.

[Question] I have in this connection just one doubt pertaining to this broadening of powers. This also creates the danger of particularlism, since broader powers give birth to greater needs and greater opportunities. They give vent to particularism. Are you not afraid of this?

[Answer] No, we are not afraid. But we hold the view that there cannot be a situation where one voivodship will not provide the means needed by the plan for another voivodship, that one voivodship governor or another would bring about through his decisions a situation where certain goods would simply not be sent.

We had very many cases like this. We must put this right. We are interested in positive, local patriotism from which the counsellors in the voivodship as well as the local aktiv in parishes, the local administration and the voivodship governor think of how to better manage what we have got to show that we can do it. I think that is what matters.

[Interviewer] You mean to multiply achievements by means generated locally and supplied by central bodies. It means the combining of local and state interests in full harmony. I think this could be the highlight of our conversation. Thank you, gentlemen, very much.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS STRIKE AT PARIS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD091517 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 3 Sep 80 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Two Leading Polish Figures at The Headquarters of The General Confederation of Labor]

[Text] The General Confederation of Labor, represented by Georges Seguy and Pierre Gensous, gave a press conference yesterday. The agenda comprised a report on events in Poland. The press conference was attended by Wieslaw Szolc, director of the Polish Central Council of Trade Unions [CRZZ] International Liaison Section, and Prof Adam Lopatka, who took part in the Gdansk discussions as a government adviser.

First there was a series of statements. According to the two leading Polish figures, the workers' protest which broke out in July was the first of its kind ever seen in Poland; agreements were reached without force being used; the discussions were not clashes between adversaries but an exchange of justified arguments; the strike movement and strike committees included workers who had never militated in trade unions, active trade unionists and Polish United Workers Party members; the Constitution was fully respected throughout.

The Polish representatives pointed out that during the election of staff delegates and enterprise committees from January to May, hundreds of demands had already been discussed and put forward by the workers but they "were not followed up,"

Indeed, they added, "the CRZZ failed to stand by the working class. It is for that reason that they are ciritcizing us," Wieslaw Szolc indicated. That does not mean a general condemnation of the CRZZ, Mr Lopatka added. The trade union fulfilled a need. It has played a major role in defending individual rights in the enterprise, opposing sackings, ensuring security, and securing vacations....

On the other hand it has neglected collective interests in the enterprise and in industrial sectors; hence its difficulties.

The Polish speakers stressed the new aspects of the situation created by the agreements--questions of censorship of dissident activity. All these questions require political answers, they stated.

The trade union representative did not rule out the idea of organizations forming another federation. The workers' choice will be respected, they confirmed.

KANIA RECEIVES MESSAGE ON APPOINTMENT FROM CARTER

LD110732 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Sep, PAP--U.S. President Jimmy Carter sent a message to the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Stanislaw Kania, in connection with his assuming the post. President Carter asked Stanislaw Kania to accept his best wishes in this connection. The American President said he had pleasant memories of his visit in Warsaw and expected to maintain the same kind of mutually advantageous relations with Stanislaw Kania as he did with Mr Kania's predecessor. President Carter said that the American nation appreciated the warm, traditional bonds with the Polish nation and that the U.S. Government intended to develop these bonds. President Carter said he was ready to cooperate with Stanislaw Kania in this sphere.

KANIA ATTENDS FUNERAL OF PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER

LD102303 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1630 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The funeral of Teodor Palimaka, member of the PZPR Central Committee and a social activist of long standing, took place today at the Powzaki communal cemetary in Warsaw.

In the funeral cortege next to the closest family of the deceased marched Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Stanislaw Kowalczyk, Emil Wojtaszek and Jerzy Muszynski, chairman of the PZPR Central Audit Committee. Colleagues and representatives of political and social organizations also accompanied them.

Over the open grave Emil Wojtaszek bid the deceased farewell while recalling the life of Teodor Palimaka, his contribution to the development and consolidation of the party and the development of People's Poland.

A Polish Army honor guard paid the last respects. Wreaths and bunches of flowers were placed on the grave to the accompaniment of drums. Playing The Internationale ended the ceremony.

LECH WALESA DENIES POLITICAL MOTIVATION

LD101001 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 6 Sep 80 p 3

[J. J. Perez Regueira interview in Gdansk with Polish strike leader Lech Walesa: "I, Personally, Am Not Interested in Communism; I Am in Favor of the Workers Being Able To Defend Themselves"--date of interview not specified]

[Text] Question: What are the most immediate difficulties for the new trade union organization?

Answer: All grave events have difficulties, but it was eventually realized that we, the workers, were right. I believe the government realized that what has happened is positive.

Question: Will dual membership of the party and the free trade union be possible henceforth?

Answer: I don't believe that will be feasible, but everybody who comes will be welcome, bearing in mind that once our trade union is organized, we will be exclusively trade unionists, not politicians.

Question: Was there any danger at any time of a rift in the trade union movement?

Answer: No. It was a big strike, and each of the factories taking part in it had its own problems, but we were all in agreement on the 21 points.

Question: How do you view the future of the official trade unionism?

Answer: They may work together with us, but I believe that its death will be natural, since all the young people are joining our trade unions and the official federation has the old people on the point of retirement and those who are afraid of losing their pensions. I also repeat that we are not politicians; we are trade unionists, and we are above all in favor of trade union freedom throughout the world.

Question: How was the big strike prepared throughout the Baltic area?

Answer: There was no preparation. It was a spontaneous movement stemming from the expulsion of the female worker Anna Walentynowiczowa; that was the detonator. Of course, there were other, earlier, causes, such as the increase in the price of meat.

Question: When will you call free trade union elections?

Answer: The Interfactory Strike Committee has become a committee for setting up the new trade unions, whose leaderships will be elected by voting from which the first executive committee of the new trade unions will emerge. (At this point the interpreter added on his own account that Walesa will remain the leader.) At the latest, there will be elections within a month.

Question: Will not the existence of free trade unionism in Poland lead to a change in the regime?

Answer: We are workers: We are not interested in politics. We wish to struggle only for the workers' rights. I, personally, am not interested in communism, either; I am only in favor of all workers in the world being able to defend themselves.

Walesa then explained that the workers' contribution to the official trade union movement is 1 percent of their wages, which henceforth can be paid as fees for the new self-managing organizations. Everything was agreed with Deputy Premier Jagielski, although "it was all the same to me whether it was that man or any other when it came to negotiating," Walesa added.

Uncensored Press

The new trade unions' right to have an uncensored press was also agreed. "So far " the worker leader said, "we have the name of our newspaper--SOLIDARNOSC (SOLIDARITY)--but we lack all the equipment, machinery and tools for printing it."

Question: Do you believe that this will spread to other East bloc countries?

Answer: I have no information from other countries, but this business is an internal affair of the Polish people.

Question: Have you received any invitation to visit Sapin?

Answer: No, not for the moment, but I would very much like to do so. The trouble is (he pointed to an empty trouser pocket) that there is no money, but I am prepared to accept any invitation, provided that it comes from a trade union.

He smiled broadly when asked whether the name of Walesa will supplant the name of Gierek in the near future, and stressed: "No politics." He recalled very rapidly his past, with five arrests--"none of them lasted over 48 hours"--the entry into the Lenin Shipyard in 1970 and his dismissal during the 1976 strikes.

Of all the embryonic plans, there is one which appeals to him in particular: being received by the pope in Rome. For the present, he will have a meeting tomorrow, Sunday, in Warsaw with Primate Stefan Wysknski, leader of the most important social force in Poland. There is no prior agenda, but it will be a conversation between two genuine leaders of Poland.

DAGENS NYHETER CITES 'POLISH SOURCES' ON USSR, GDR CONCERN

LD091613 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 1 Sep 80 p 8

[Per Sjoegren report: "Still Worries for the Future"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 31 Aug--The historical point of the settlement in Gdansk is that independent trade unions will now be formed. If the regime were to try to go back on this central point or on other parts of the comprehensive agreement package, the workers now striking still have the capability of downing tools again. The new strike organization will not disappear overnight, and part of the settlement is that its leaders will not be imprisoned.

When new independent trade unions are formed they will also be the organs that will make sure that the agreement is really fulfilled, DAGENS NYHETER's Polish party sources said Sunday. This causes great concern for the future.

"No one really knows when Poland will return to more or less organized work again," they said.

"The only thing we know for sure is that the party leadership obviously no longer has the people's confidence. We have seen that it is totally pointless to talk to the people, even though the party has tried sending out figures who seem to inspire a great deal of confidence to talk about calm and understanding. This has not helped at all."

"The Catholic church has also outlived its usefulness as an agitator for immediate calm. Last week Cardinal Wyszynski spoke of a return to work. He appealed to the women. He obviously realized that he was no longer being obeyed by the striking male workers," DAGENS NYHETER's sources said.

"Now we will have a third political force in the country, the new trade unions, by the side of the party and the church. Today's strike leaders speak with the voice of the workers. This has been proved already," DAGENS NYHETER's sources said. "But if the strike leaders gain official power and a voice in the new trade union organizations we do not know for sure today which side they will cooperate with, the party or the church. Or whether they will have the casting vote."

"For this reason Poland is today like a ship drifting without a rudder," DAGENS NYHETER's Polish sources said.

The sources add that much that is stupid has been said in the country of the risk of a Soviet invasion. For the time being the Russians do not give a damn if the workers paralyze Poland's imports and exports by striking in the docks. This is an internal Polish affair.

But they keep a very close watch that railroad transportation between east and west from the Soviet Union via Poland to East Germany (GDR) still operates.

"Fortunately Poland's railroad workers have been politically clever enough not to stop working. That would have done it," DAGENS NYHETER's sources said.

Then the GDR would have been an isolated outpost in the West, in Moscow's eyes. That would never work from a security viewpoint.

This is the reason why Poles with insight, and there are many of them, are annoyed over the way East Germany has reported the Eastern bloc maneuver "Comradeship-in-arms 80" in the GDR before it has taken place and have blown it out of proportion.

The preparations for the maneuver are already completed according to East German sources, and the exercises will begin in the next few days. Participants: the Soviet Union, the GDR, Czechoslovakia and a Polish contingent.

"The maneuver has been planned for a long time, for once the harvest is out of the way it is generally maneuver time, but the prepublicity in the GDR about this one is a clear reminder of Poland's significance as a Soviet corridor and, consequently, of concern within the East German leadership that Poland might collapse," DAGENS NYHETER's sources said.

PARTY SOCIOLOGIST SAYS AUTHORITIES 'INVITED DEFEAT'

LD101529 Paris LE FIGARO in French 9 Sep 80 p 5

[Bernard Margueritte Warsaw dispatch: "Poland: Vitriolic Criticism of the Authorities by a Party Intellectual"]

[Text] The Polish press announced yesterday that on Friday--a few hours before Kania's election--a meeting of the Union of Polish Writers party organization took place. An outstanding feature of this meeting was a very important speech delivered by sociologist Stefan Bratkowski, one of the main leaders of the "Experience and Future" [Doswiadczenie I Przyszlosc]--(DIP) group, whose exclusive article we published last week.

In this speech, whose text I have been able to obtain, Mr Bratkowski first stated that "It is now not pleasant to be a party member, and this is even very bitter for some people." The speaker explained that he was referring not to those who now must "forego some of their omnipotence, some of the assets which they have amassed and some of their privileges" but to those who "in the course of recent months have realized with horror that a conflict has long existed between the party and the class to which it owed its name. To be sure," he continued, "it is no longer easy to like our party, and it is even more difficult to have confidence in it."

A Feudal System

The main reason for this is that a rank-and-file activist has, in fact, no say. He is at "the lowest echelon in the herarchy of our party's feudal structure." And yet, Bratkowski asserts, "we have not all joined this party to get on, enjoy facilities and make money. It cannot be accepted that 3 million Polish people are merely smart alecks, toadies and racketeers. Any party in power certainly has its share of such people, and they have multiplied in ours to the point of distaste. However," he said, "there also are many outstanding and earnest people among party members."

All the same, Bratkowski continued, it should be remembered that this party is called a "workers" and not a "communist" party and that it includes many leftist trends. "Some two-thirds of party members believe in God, and communists in the strict sense of the word are in minority in the party." It would, therefore, be a good idea if, following the Italian party's example, the Polish party were "to adopt the principle that party membership is not dependent on people's world view but on support for a common political program." Believers, especially, must therefore admit that they have a role to play in the party.

What should be done, therefore, first of all, "the party should be democratized." In fact, "its paramilitary structure proved itself during the struggle for power but has now been transformed into a feudal vassalage system ruled by something akin to an oligarchy of barons." And, second, party members must engage in "authentic social action." "The party will then become a political party, which it is not now, and cease to be an association for the defense of the leadership's errors." And Bratkowski concluded this passage with a formula which will mark an epoch--"It is only under such conditions that the party will cease to function according to the principle: 'every 5 years a congress and every 10 years a catastrophe.'"

Today, the speaker continued, "bitterness, disappointment and disgust" are quite understandable, the truth is that, both as an ideology and as a political program, socialism has been covered with mud, dirtied to such an extent that many people can only see it under the distortions and stupidities which have covered it."

In Poland "a point has been reached where young people react with disapproval to the very word (socialism)." We will have to "wash this mud off ourselves with our own hands and not only under pressure, precisely in the name of socialism."

Speaking at a meeting of the party writers' organization, Bratkowski nonetheless did not hesitate to pay tribute to dissidents from the Workers Self-defense Committee [KOR]. "It was the KOR, not we, who declared support for the workers in 1976. It should be given credit for this. It is regrettable that it is not we who deserve it, but this is the truth. And there is no basis for either trumpeting about antisocialist forces or frightening our allies, since everything possible has been done to invite defeat." For, after all, the DIP group leader stated, "it was not KOR which carried on official propaganda; it was not KOR which disorganized our economy, involved the country in debts which have brought it to the verge of bankruptcy and patronized thieves and spendthrifts. The party's own leadership has been responsible from start to finish for the real and tragic defeats suffered by our party."

"Comrade Pope"

Therefore, there can be no revival in the country unless a revival occurs in the party. This is especially necessary, the writer continued, because "we have been confronted with a great challenge of the noblest nature--with prospects either for an extraordinary rivalry or for an accord based on the present Polish pope's social program--a social democratic pope whom the Brazilian trade unionists called 'companero papa' (comrade pope)." Is such revival possible? Recent events have shown that "there is no lack of people respected both within and outside the party who could lead the party." Stefan Bratkowski mentioned as examples the Gdansk and Szczecin negotiators--Jagielski and Barcikowski--and Warsaw and Gdansk first secretaries Karkoszka and Fiszbach. However, he explained, it is impossible to call in any of the people who last week advocated the use of force against the strikers--a step which would have led to "the party's political death."

In conclusion, the speaker demanded that an extraordinary congress be convened (as we know, Kania has fulfilled his wish on this point) and "a concrete and honest discussion free of hysteria" be opened. Dialogue with peasants and students, for instance, is urgently needed. In fact, "instead of waiting for the peasants to proclaim an agricultural strike and halt--as it has been suggested they may do--to deliveries of beets and potatoes, it would be better to meet their demands halfway, recognize the family farm as a socialist form of ownership enjoying similar rights to any other kind of ownership, and guarantee the restoration of peasant self-management." Similar principles apply to students--"any postponement of such talks could be very, very costly. Maybe this is what someone wants to see."

This is how Stefan Bratkowski concluded his resounding speech, which has already become the subject of many discussions in Warsaw intellectual and political circles: "We need a wise and calm leadership capable of resolving problems, unafraid of the prospect of reforms and devoid of any defeatist complex but convinced that reforms represent an opportunity and hope for the party."

TEXT OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN GOVERNMENT, MINERS

AU101750 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 6-7 Sep 80 p 6

["Protocol of Agreement Between the Government Commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee Concluded on 3 September 1980 at the 'July Manifesto' Coal Mine"]

[Text] As a result of the discussion and examination of the submitted proposals and demands, the following decisions were made:

The complete safety of the strikers and of their representatives in the factory strike committees and in the Interfactory Strike Committee will be guaranteed. This decision is binding as of now and will be binding on the relevant state bodies and on the factories. Victimization under the guise of legality is forbidden. This applies also to the families of the aforementioned people. Should this decision not be observed, the case will be examined by the mixed commission appointed in keeping with the concluding decisions. After the dissolution of the mixed commission, the new ruling bodies of the trade unions will take over the function of protecting the rights of the strikers.

It was stated that the mass media reported on 30 August 1980 the establishment of the Interfactory Strike Committee and the strikes that had begun and are continuing since 29 August 1980 in the coal mines and factories listed in Annex One.

It was stated that the work forces of the striking coal mines and factories fully support the 21 demands submitted by the strikers in the coastal region, especially the demand concerning the trade unions.

The demands submitted by the factories in the coastal region were supplemented by the demands of the striking enterprises. They concern wages, living and social conditions, management, and work organization.

Earnings will be increased in strict proportion to the increases in the cost of living. This will begin in the fourth quarter of this year.

The demand that the payments of all premiums are carried out in keeping with their purpose and with the premium rules will be implemented.

Uniform family allowances will be introduced for all working people with families in the Polish People's Republic. This involves a supplementary raise to equalize these allowances with those received by the armed forces and the militia.

The ceiling of the maximum wages and the limit of the minimum wages will be established as of 1 January 1981.

The principle was accepted that the discipline in paying all differentials concerning working conditions must be unfailingly observed and that differentials must be awarded to certain jobs because of the harmful working conditions in the processing enterprises. This must be done as of 1 October 1980, but September must be taken into consideration.

The stabilization differential given to new employees should be extended for such a period and increased to such an amount as to satisfy the new requirements of the miners' charter. The demand that the differentials provided for by the miners' charter for employees with 15 or more years of work should be increased will also be satisfied by 31 December 1981.

The principle was accepted that employees on strike will be paid for the strike days according to their personal wage groups and that they will lose no privileges.

All Saturdays and Sundays will be work free as of 1 January 1981 and the principle of voluntary work on the legally work free day will be observed unfailingly as of 1 September 1980.

The four-brigade system of work will be abolished in the Jastrzebie, ZMP and 1-MAJ coal mines as of 15 September 1980. In the other coal mines it will be abolished in accordance with the work forces' wishes by 1 October 1980.

The Government Commission acknowledged the demands of the Interfactory Strike Committee that the retiring age of the underground mining employees be reduced to 50 years and of the other employees by 5 years and that a full pension be awarded to underground mining employees who have worked 25 years, regardless of their age. These demands will be presented to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

Trade union control over the performance of the health service will be increased and the award of all premiums for the factory health services will be dependent on the evaluation of trade unions.

Mining employees living in the miner's homes and in private lodgings will receive an appropriate family separation allowance. The minister of mining will submit the necessary proposals in this connection and will define the manner of their implementation by 31 December 1980.

Beginning now it is forbidden to post regular employees of the individual work enterprises to work in any capacity at all outside of their own enterprises.

The privileges in the form of 14 [probably monthly] wages and of an additional miner's charter will not in any way be affected by an agreed compassionate leave, by absence due to accidents, by a period of convalescence and by absence due to illness caused by an occupational disease.

For employees who have worked over 2 years the aforementioned issues will be settled individually on the motion of trade unions in the case of a single illness lasting a longer time.

The trade unions were asked to increase the period of absence due to sickness--the payment of the 14th wage depends on this absence--from the present 6 days to the same number of days to which an individual employee is entitled as his leave, and to examine the possibility of paying the 14th wage in monthly increments.

Black lung disease is now classified as an occupational disease. Trade Unions will decide what other diseases can be classified as occupational ones.

The demand was accepted that coupons entitling individuals to buy attractive goods be abolished and that the supply of such goods be increased.

Overtime can be worked only voluntarily and must be fully compensated. If an employee refuses to work overtime, no penal and disciplinary sanctions can be applied. One is obliged to work overtime only if human life or factory property have to be rescued.

Supervisory employees will work no more than 8 hours, within which all their duties should be fulfilled. Work managers and higher employees are excepted from this rule without losing the differential pertaining to their functions.

The sale of meat in all forms will take place only in the retail shops belonging to the general shop network. The supply, range and quality of meats should be radically improved and increased.

The principle was accepted that all employees of the mining department receive a free coal allowance, no matter where they live. The kind of employment and the opinion of the trade unions will determine how large this allowance should be in each case.

The manpower of the administration will be analyzed and will be limited to the necessary requirements.

The demand was accepted that the proposal be made that the new trade union law should enable workers to propose cadre changes in work enterprises.

The need for a rational administration of coal stocks as a true-national asset was accepted.

The ban on employing employees for the benefit of enterprise managements should be observed.

Concluding Decisions

As a result of the work done by the Government Commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee in the "Jully Manifesto" coal mine, an agreement was drwan up and signed.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers will appoint a mixed commission composed of representatives of the government, voivodship authorities and the Interfactory Strike Committee. The commission will supervise implementation of the decisions of the agreement and will inform work forces about its work and about implementation of the agreements. The Interfactory Strike Committee will select the representatives of the striking work forces to the mixed commission.

The government and voivodship authorities will be represented by a total of 10 persons, and the Interfactory Strike Committee will also be represented by 10 persons.

As soon as the strike is over, the plant strike committee will assume the name of the plant workers commissions and will keep their prerogative to use the enterprise broadcasting center in the same way as the other organizations use it.

The Interfactory Strike Committee will change into the Interfactory Workers Commission as soon as the strike is over. The president of the town of Jastrzebie [Katowice Voivodship] will provide suitable premises in Jastrzebie for the Interfactory Workers Commission. Present trade union funds will be used to pay for the administrative costs of maintaining these premises.

The plant workers commissions and the Interfactory Workers Commission will be dissolved as soon as democratic elections are held in the new trade unions acting in accordance with the principles contained in the protocol of the agreement signed at Gdansk shipyards on 31 August 1980.

Before the Interfactory Workers Commission and the plant workers commissions are dissolved, work enterprises will pay the persons employed by them the wages calculated in terms of average earnings in the past three months. The mixed commission will determine how many persons will comprise the individual commissions. The mixed commission will have a four-person presidium: the chairman, vice chairman and one delegate of the Interfactory Workers Commission.

In the case of disputed questions, before any action is taken, the sides must consult one another at the level of the presidium or of the commission plenum. All the proposals and demands received by the Interfactory Strike Committee during its term will be examined by the aforementioned commission. [paragraph continues]

The work forces concerned will be informed of the manner in which these proposals and demands will be implemented. Annex Two lists by name the persons who have been given written guarantees that they will not be penalized for strike activities. Annexes One and Two are an integral part of this protocol. [GLOS PRACY of 6-7 August does not carry them.] The Interfectory Strike Committee rules that the strike be stopped and that work be resumed as of 4 September 1980, first shift. The Interfactory Strike Committee also appeals to all the striking work forces to do their best in making good as soon as possible the losses that the national economy has suffered as a result of the strike.

It was agreed that the full text of the concluding agreement will be published by the local mass media [the press, radio and television] and will be handed over to PAP for publication in its information service.

[Signed] The Presidium of the Interfactory Strike Committee:

Chairman Jaroslaw Sienkiewicz, Vice Chairman Stefan Palka, Vice Chairman Tadeusz Jedynak, members: Jan Jarlinski, Piotr Musiol, Andrzej Winczewski, Marian Kosinski, Roman Kempinski, Mieczyslaw Sawicki, Kazimierz Stolarski, Ryszard Kus, Waclaw Koludynski, Wladyslaw Koldunski, and Grzegorz Stawski.

The Government Commission:

Chairman Aleksander Kopec, vice premier; members: Andrzej Zabinski, PZPR politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary; Wlodzimierz Lejczak, minister of mining; Wieslaw Kiczan, secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Katowice; Mieczyslaw Glanowski, under secretary of state in the Ministry of Mining; Zdzislaw Gorczyca, first deputy voivode of Katowice; and Jerzy Nawrocki, rector of the Silesian Polytechnical School.

PZPR STAND ON ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS STATED

AU091418 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "A Model of Trade Unions--in the Interest of the Workers Class"]

[Text] One of the most important key problems that has been the pivot of the great and dramatic social tension in Poland in the past few weeks is the role and place of trade unions. Not infrequently extremely acute criticism is being leveled at the violation of the principles that should be the basis of trade union activities in the socialist state and at the practice of relegating trade unions to less important positions and of imposing on them the views held by the administration. At the same time, the undeniable achievements of trade unionism are being stressed as well as the dedication and commitment of its functionaries and activists who, often under difficult conditions and without support and assistance, have strived to honestly fulfill the duties entrusted them by work forces and who represent employees' interests in a worthy and responsible way.

Two parallel phenomena have asserted themselves in these difficult days. On the one hand, initiatives have been launched to promote a renewal of and to ensure complete self-government to trade unionism and this has been approved by the Fourth Central Committee Plenum, affirmed by the 27 August plenum of the Central Trade Union Council and expressed in the work on the new law on trade unions. On the other hand, the representations of the work forces striking in Gdansk and Szczecin demanded the establishment of new trade unions. It was not easy to find the necessary solutions, and this is why for a long time the main differences between the representatives of the work forces and the government commissions had continued to exist before they were finally resolved.

As for the position of our party, it rested on two tenets. First, the party believes in the Leninist principles, on the basis of which trade unionism was built in Poland, and realizes it was not these principles but the deviations from them--both in the work of trade unions and in the party methods of influencing trade unions--which were responsible for such deep deformations in trade union work that they caused a large part of the workers class to lose confidence in trade unions.

Second, the party's principal tenet is to be present wherever the workers class is present. Our party approaches and will approach the workers' views in an attentive and thorough manner; that is its class duty. Because the representatives of the workers demanded that trade unionism should be renewed by establishing new trade unions, the party took an open stand on this demand and deemed it necessary to respond to it under the condition that the principles on which the activity of the new trade unions is based will be consistent with the tenets of the socialist system. That is why it was possible to accept the agreement that was accepted by the Central Committee plenum and that states that within the framework of the process of the renewal of trade unionism the new trade union organizations can be established wherever work forces want them to be established.

Representatives of the work forces on strike accepted the conditions that the new trade unions will observe the principles laid down in the constitution of the Polish People's Republic, will defend the social and material interests of employees, will not play the role of a political party, will observe the principles of the socialist system and will recognize the PZPR's leading role and the existing system of Poland's international alliances. It goes without saying that the new trade unions can be established regardless of whether there has been a strike in a given enterprise or not. The shape and structure of trade unionism in each enterprise will be determined by its work force.

The achieved agreement attests to the party's resolve to solve by political means the country's social crisis, which threatened incalculable consequences. It also proves that the party listens to the workers' views and draws from them all conclusions, of which the most important is a return to the principle that the party and the worker class need a strong, resilient and active trade union movement, one that is able to formulate its own views on the country's most important problems.

The Polish trade union movement has found itself in a new situation. There is no doubt that many issues--substantive and formal-legal--will require further discussions, which will be productive if they take place in an atmosphere of calm, objectivity and responsibility and if they are devoid of emotions, which are always a bad counselor. The determination and consistency of the process of renewal, the return of complete independence of trade unionism, the conditions under which it can fulfill its service functions vis-a-vis the workers class and all the working people and the appointment of the ruling bodies that will enjoy the trust of the work forces will be of key importance for the future form of trade unionism--for that which will be retained of its present shape and for the viability of its new shape.

The new trade unions law will play an enormous role in that process. As announced, its draft will be discussed by workers and the nation countrywide and will then be tackled by the Sejm. The more discussions on it and the more genuine and real the general debates, the better will be the adopted solutions. The law will take into account the many proposals and demands submitted by the workers and--not since yesterday--by trade union aktivs.

What will the program and the concepts be?

Let us recall: The key problem is to create under the conditions of the socialist system such structural and legal guarantees that will ensure for trade unions the necessary conditions for fulfilling their basic duty--to defend the employees' interests. This is consistent with the Leninist trade union principles. Lenin wrote: "The trade unions' chief task is to defend the working masses' interests to the best of their abilities."

Those principles were often violated in the past, but experience proves that conflicts may erupt within a socialist state, which by its very class nature guarantees the supremacy of social interests. The events of recent days have confirmed this experience with unprecedented force. Such conflicts may erupt because of errors in economic policy and the resultant serious difficulties in the working people's conditions, because of the bureaucratic distortions of correct policy by the individual bodies of administration or, at times, because of the failure to comprehend the effects of objective economic difficulties. The important thing is not to let conflict situations take place. The thing to do is to nip irregularities in the bud, limit them and prevent violations of the workers' interests. The role of the trade unions is irreplaceable precisely in this regard.

The ardent, passionate, critical and self-critical discussions now taking place within the trade union movement are drawing attention to the need for the changes that would reinstate the movement's fully self-governing, independent and militant character. We should bear in mind that such discussions have been going on within the movement for a long time.

We have now a clear concept for renewing trade unionism. It provides for creating new or for improving the old legally valid guarantees to the effect that the trade unions are able to play the role of true organizers of the workers class, representatives and defenders of its interests and of the interests of the working people.

According to that concept, the trade unions should participate in making all the decisions that determine living conditions--wages, costs of living, all kinds of pensions, housing policy and so on. It is necessary to adopt the principle that the decisions made in this regard without the approval of the trade unions will be void, in addition, the trade unions will voice their views on the long-term and current plans for socioeconomic development because these plans, the workers class' knowledge of the adopted economic policy concepts and the consistent implementation of these concepts determine the division of the national product into investments and consumption and decide the general living standards of the nation.

We must continue the process of renewing trade unionism and pave the road to it because it is not only the necessity of the moment, but also the necessity of history. That necessity results from the actual level of our development, from the general and professional level of the workers class and from the complicated and difficult tasks we will have to accomplish. The effectiveness of our programs will be determined by our skill in committing large sections of the nation and, above all, the workers class to implementing of these programs.

The initial principles of the trade union law state that trade unions, which are the most massive organizations of the workers class, should have a guaranteed right to say no to decisions affecting the working people's interests, disputes, discussions, confrontations of views and consideration of the viewpoints that differ but that are socialist in nature, are needed to work out just decisions in each case, ones that take into account the interests of the individual professional groups and of the entire nation. It will not be easy because--as we have already said--it is impossible to exclude conflict situations and occasional conflicts of interests.

The discussions to date have produced a clear concept of such a role of the trade unions. If there is a dispute between a trade union and an administrative body, it will be possible to appeal to superior bodies, including the Sejm, should all means fail, the plant council could proclaim a strike.

Our position on work stoppages is known, and we have formulated it many times. Under the conditions of the socialist system in which goods are not produced in order to increase the profits of the individual owners of factories, strikes are a phenoenon that brings direct losses to the producers themselves--to the workers class. This is because we can share only what we produce. There is not and there cannot be any other way to improve and raise living conditions. That is why it is our principle that disputed problems should be solved without strikes, but that strikes cannot be ruled out as a final resort. There is no doubt that the changes in trade unionism will help increase its educational role and that it can become a genuine school of self-government and of responsibility for the country and its development. This will create a climate in which the work forces will be able to have their demands fulfilled and their proposals implemented in an atmosphere of calm and without resorting to strikes.

The role of the trade unions in Poland's socioeconomic life has another aspect as well. In a socialist state--that is, under the conditions in which the means of production are owned by the nation, the workers' class trade unionism, in its capacity as the broadest representation of producers, should ensure that the produced assets are shared with justice and that there are as many of these assets as possible. Responsibility for the living conditions of the nation is a complicated matter. This responsibility makes it necessary for the trade unions to participate in wisely organizing collective efforts to create the material conditions under which the nation's needs and aspirations can be met with increasing effectiveness and justice. The trade unions can and should sponsor a genuine, rank-and-file movement of the workers class in order to raise the quality of work and to improve the effectiveness of management. It is necessary to take a broader view of the problems our country is now solving. The adopted agreements contain many socioeconomic postulates accepted by the government for implementation. Every thinking human being realizes that this implementation will be extremely difficult because the tensions and difficulties of the economy have not disappeared because they could not disappear. On the contrary, some of them have intensified. This is why the means with which to improve our living conditions will be greater in proportion as our national product increases. The government and the workers class must make it their duty to see that this is so. The renewal of Polish trade unions is based on the most important oriterion--namely, on the principle that the overriding interest of the socialist state and the general interests of the workers class must be reconciled with the interests of the individual echelons of the workers class. The concept of renewal is not being worked out in dissociation from the realities of our daily life. It responds to the workers demands and to the criticism leveled by the workers class. However, one should not forget justice when correctly criticizing the working conditions of the trade unions and their internal weaknesses, red tape and indifference to the needs of various bodies. Polish trade unionism is almost 100 years old, has great traditons and valuable experience and has participated and is participating in solving many important social problems. Thousands and thousands of dedicated activists and functionaries who are party membrs and nonparty people support the activities of our trade unions. These socially minded trade union workers are participating in the renewal of their movement. Their experience and commitment are an enormous asset that we must utilize, especially now when the shape of Polish trade unionism will be determined not only by discussions but also by daily activities, militancy and initiatives in dealing with the working people's vital interest.

No matter what the final organizational structure of trade unionism will be in the individual enterprises--no doubt life will produce many varied solutions--the party is for cooperation and not for rivalry among all trade unions because the unity of the interests and aims of the workers class is unquestioned.

Let us openly say once again: We must be most consistent in observing the principle that all activities will be conducted in accordance with socialist principles and with our constitution and that they should strengthen and not weaken our state. The work forces that are for new trade unions have declared their readiness to adopt such a position, and the government commissions have taken this into account in responding to demands and in signing the accord. We believe that the assumed obligations will be observed.

We mention this because during the period of the present tension the forces that have been known for a long time for their antisocialist activities and for their cooperation with antisocialist centers abroad have tried in some communities to attach their own slogans to the intentions of the workers class and to the protests of workers. It should be clearly stated: The agreement we have achieved is an agreement with the work forces and their representatives and not with anyone else. We mention this also because some circles in the West would like to attach specific political hopes to the social changes taking place in Poland.

The correct course of the renewal of trade unionism will depend on the militancy, resolution, determination and perseverance of us--party members--and of the hundreds and hundreds of thousands of trade union aktivists in factories and enterprises. There is a place for every one--party members and nonparty people--in the traditional and the new echelons of trade unionism. This is because the party is not and cannot be concerned for any other interests than the interests of the workers class and all the people. The party's genealogy is rooted in these principles, which constitute the crux of its leading role in society.

BRUSSELS COMMENTATOR CITES STATEMENT ON PRIVATE FARMS

LD091245 Brussels LE SOIR in French 29 Aug 80 p 3

[Pol Mathil article: "Why Polish Agriculture Is Hitting an All-Time Low for Productivity"]

[Text] While the workers' strike which is paralyzing the Baltic coast seems likely to spread to other regions of the country and is causing considerable losses (shipbuilding at a standstill, ships stranded in ports), Polish agriculture is also in a state which authoritative sources in Warsaw regard as catastrophic. Ten percent of cultivable land has been flooded this year, increasing the problems resulting from 4 consecutive years of bad harvests. Consequently Poland is forced to import 8 million tons of grain per year, which means that, for this particular item, Poland has to spend all its income from exports of coal, of which it is the second biggest world supplier and which constitutes its main source of foreign currency income.

Several peasant self-defense committees--bodies which are not recognized by the government but are by no means clandestine since all their members are known and act openly--have distributed an exceptional document. It is a declaration of solidarity with the strikers which also contains a serious analysis of the situation in Polish agriculture, accompanied by savage criticism of the Communist Party's policy in this sphere and an eight-point list of demands which must be met if Polish peasants are to be able to feed the population properly.

The long document (13 typed sheets) points out that Polish agriculture (a unique case in the Eastern bloc countries) was decollectivized after the Stalinist years and that 80 percent of cultivable land in Poland is now in the hands of private farmers. However, the declaration stresses, the party in power continues to promote and support only the collective farms, modeled on the Soviet kolkhoz, in the name of outmoded ideological criteria. These farms cost a fortune but have a minute yield compared with the capital invested.

According to the statement, it is the state's obstinate refusal to recognize the prime importance of these private farms which makes it necessary to borrow vast sums from abroad. However, the statement points out, throughout the world it is family farms which give maximum profitability in agriculture. In Poland the situation could have been identical if the party had accepted the facts. The document gives some examples of the absurdity of existing Polish agricultural economy. Neither grain nor meat production is profitable: by selling 100 kg of pork to the state the farmer today receives Z3,000 (half an average worker's wage) less than the rearing costs. The peasant document demands that limits be set on interference by state bodies in planning agricultural production, on the power of party cell secretaries in rural districts and on that of the police who hound and repress independent peasant activists.

The statement expresses the peasants' strong solidarity with the striking workers, pointing out, however, that in all recent farmers' strikes (stoppage of milk supplies and so forth) the peasants only received support from essentially intellectual dissident movements and not from the workers. However, it is national solidarity which is the main strength of any strike movement in cities and in rural districts.

"There will not be enough meat in the Polish housewife's pans," the peasants state, "as long as private agriculture is destroyed. This matter concerns all Poles...."

ZYCIE WARSZAWY STRESSES TIES TO SOCIALIST BLOC

LD052048 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Sep (PAP)--ZYCIE WARSZAWY prints today an article entitled "Only Socialist Poland". Excerpts:

"The whole conscious Polish society i.e. both members of the Polish United Workers' Party, members of the Democratic Party, members of the United Peasant Party and non-party citizens, including lay and Catholic activists, as well as the church hierarchy share the view that only socialist Poland, linked by alliances to other fraternal socialist states, gives us a full guarantee of the independent national and state existence.

This conscious acceptance of socialism is based on firm foundations whose consolidation, as we well know and remember, has not come easy or immediately, and it could not have been differently.

"The existence of strong, independent Poland in the heart of Europe, on the key route between the East and the West, the Soviet Union had recognized at the Potsdam conference as one of the chief conditions of both its own security and the security of Europe itself.

"By signing the Warsaw Treaty and joining the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance Poland has chosen the only right road from the point of view of the most broadly understood national and state interests.

"It is no exaggeration to say: The present significant position of Poland is directly and inseparably related to the position that our country occupies in the socialist community of nations.

"Behind every our action, behind every our initiative, there stands the common might and common potential of our allies with whom we are united by common goals and strivings.

"Only the attachment to the socialist camp fully guarantees and can ensure to Poland sovereignty and independence in this world so full of controversies and tensions.

"When it is being said that Poland ranks second, after the USSR, in the socialist community both globally in respect of economy and in the military-defence area, it is a fact.

"We are an important link of the socialist community, both the economic one, the political and the military-defence ones. We occupy too important a place on the map of Europe to allow anyone to remain indifferent to Poland's position in the world of politics or economy."

LEADERS GREET SRV COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU082125 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Sep 80 pp 1, 7

[Text of greetings message from PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek, State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski, and Premier Jozef Pinkowski to Vietnamese counterparts on national day]

[Text] To Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party Vietnam (VCP); Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, acting president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV); Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the Standing Committee of the SRV National Assembly; and Comrade Pham Van Dong, premier of the SRV Government, in Hanoi:

Esteemed comrades, on the occasion of your great day--the 35th anniversary of Socialist Vietnam--please accept from the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Polish People's Republic, from all the Polish people and from us personally the most cordial congratulations and greetings to you the VCP Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the SRV National Assembly and all the fraternal Vietnamese people.

In the past 35 years the heroic Vietnamese people, led by their Marxist-Leninist party and by their unforgettable leader--President Ho Chi Minh--have carried out the victorious August revolution, proclaimed the first socialist state in Southeast Asia and defended Vietnam's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Vietnamese people's historic victory that was crowned by the unification of your country has begun a new stage in socialist construction throughout Vietnam and has strengthened the position of the forces of socialism, peace and progress in Asia and the world.

The Polish people, who have always helped the Vietnamese people in their struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism, are sincerely pleased with your achievements in healing the wounds of war and in socialist construction. We express our complete solidarity with your country's peaceful policy aimed at strengthening security and stability in Southeast Asia, at consolidating the process of detente and developing international cooperation. We are greatly pleased to note that the all-embracing relations between our parties and states continue to increase consistently for the benefit of our two fraternal peoples and the cause of peace, progress and socialism in the world.

Esteemed comrades, we wish you and to all the Vietnamese people further achievements in strengthening your socialist fatherland and its security and international authority and in your efforts to stabilize peace and progress in southeast Asia and throughout the world.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, PZPR first secretary; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic

ANNUAL GDR CURRENCY ALLOWANCE FOR TOURISTS INCREASED

LD101928 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1630 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The Ministry of Finance has increased the annual limit for currency exchange when travelling to the GDR from M350 to M400. The daily limit for compulsory exchange amounting to M25 remains unchanged. Thus tourists can stay in the GDR for 2 more days. Persons who have exhausted their limit can now spend a short weekend.

EGYPTIAN VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU101928 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Sep (AGERPRES)--Muhammad Husni Mubarak, vice-president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, arrived in Bucharest on September 10 for an official visit to Romania.

At the Otopeni Airport the guest was welcomed by Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-president of the State Council, by other officials.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES BOTSWANA'S EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MOGWE

AU102010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Sep (AGERPRES)--Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Wednesday, September 10, Archie Mogwe, minister of external affairs of the Republic of Botswana, who is paying an official visit to Romania.

The interview was attended by Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs.

The guest warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for having had the possibility of seeing Romania, stressing that that was the first official visit a minister of external affairs of Botswana was paying to a socialist country in Europe.

During the interview, the joint wish was expressed to expand the collaboration between Romania and Botswana, especially in the economic field and in the domain of commercial exchanges.

Current international political questions were approached with emphasis on the necessity of acting for the promotion of a policy of equal rights, of respect for national independence and sovereignty, of non-interference in internal affairs. It was assessed that, in the current international conditions, efforts should be intensified for the peaceful settlement of the states of tension and war, of all interstate differences. In that framework, stress was laid on the importance of a political, negotiated settlement of the conflicts existing among various African countries, starting from the observance of independence and territorial integrity, a fact consonant with the respective peoples, interests, with the interests of solidarity and unity of the African peoples. Likewise, it was considered that the establishment of world peace required energetic actions for the cessation of the arms race, for a passage to practical, tangible measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place. Likewise, stress was laid on the particular attention Romania and Botswana pay to the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new world economic order.

During the talks highlighted was the two countries' solidarity with the African peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for their sacred right to be masters of their national riches, of their fate, for an independent economic and social development.

The foreign minister of Botswana pointed to the support Romania grants to the peoples in southern Africa, to the Zimbabwe people included, in their struggle for national liberation, as well as to the assistance the Romanian state grants to the Namibian people in its fight for winning independence, to the consistency with which Romania militates for the definitive abolition of the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid in South Africa.

As to the situation in Europe, the need was stressed for a thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting so that it should open the road to effective progress in the field of European security and cooperation which would be an important contribution to the policy of peace, detente and international collaboration.

The exchange of opinions highlighted Romania's and Botswana's will to actively cooperate in the international arena, to contribute, alongside the other developing countries, non-aligned states, advanced forces everywhere, to the just and durable settlement of the complex issues confronting mankind, to the building of a better and more just world which should ensure peace, each nation's independence and free development.

The interview passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

ZAMBIA'S KAUNDA CONCLUDES TALKS, SIGNS DOCUMENTS, DEPARTS

Talks End

AU101430 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] A short time before signing the joint declaration, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenneth David Kaunda had a last round of talks continuing their exchange of opinions on current problems of international political life. They examined the situation in Africa and Europe and other aspects of current international life and stressed that the solution of the great problems of the world requires the active participation, on an equal footing, of all states, irrespective of social systems or size, an increasing role being incumbent upon small and medium-sized countries, developing and nonaligned countries.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenneth David Kaunda stressed with satisfaction the fruitful results of the talks conducted and expressed their conviction that by implementing the understanding agreed upon a closer cooperation will be achieved between the RCP and the United National Independence Party and broader cooperation between Romania and Zambia at a political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other levels.

Both presidents expressed their trust that, in the spirit of decisions made, Romania and Zambia will also cooperate in the international arena in the interest of the cause of detente, security and cooperation in Europe and Africa and of the general struggle for peace and progress throughout the world.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenneth David Kaunda agreed to continue the Romanian-Zambian summit dialogue and stressed the decisive importance for developing multifaceted friendly cooperation.

Comrades Elena Ceausescu and Betty Kaunda were present at the final official talks and at the ceremony on the signing of the joint declaration.

We also want to mention that during another ceremony this morning, an aide memoire was signed at government level aimed at implementing the targets of economic and technical cooperation and at developing trade exchange between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zambia.

Departure 10 Sep

AU111210 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1149 GMT on 10 September 1980 begins a live relay from Bucharest's Otopeni Airport on the departure of Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda from Romania. According to the announcer, President Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and numerous Bucharest residents have come to the airport to see off the high-ranking Zambian guest. An honor guard presents arms. The national anthems of the two countries are played. The two presidents are reported to review the honor guard.

The announcer states that Presidents Ceausescu and Kaunda take cordial leave of each other. The live relay ends at 1201 GMT without any speeches being exchanged.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES KIM IL-SONG ON NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

AU102043 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Sep 80 p 5

[Congratulatory message from President Nicolae Ceausescu to President Kim Il-song on DPRK's national anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, president of the DPRK.

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and myself, I want to convey to you, the KWP Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Council and the Korean people warmest congratulations and friendly greetings on the 32d anniversary of the DPRK's establishment.

Coming as the acme of the heroic struggles waged by the Korean masses for the triumph of the ideals of freedom, national independence and social progress, the establishment of the DPRK marked a moment of special importance in the history of the Korean people, the beginning of a new era of profound revolutionary changes.

The Romanian people wholeheartedly rejoice in the great successes attained by the Korean people, led by the KWP which you head, in the socialist construction of their fatherland. We take this opportunity to reassert our complete solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful and independent reunification of the country by the Koreans themselves, on the basis of the DPRK's constructive proposals which enjoy extensive international support, as expressed in the resolution adopted 5 years ago by the United Nations, and whose implementation is in keeping with the interests of all peoples and with international peace and security.

I want to express my complete satisfaction with the ascending course of the Romanian-Korean relations of close frie dship and cooperation and with our recent fruitful talks in Bucharest. I am convinced that working together, in the spirit of our agreements, the relations between our parties and states will increasingly develop, in the interests of the Romanian and Korean peoples and of the cause of international socialism, peace and cooperation.

On your great anniversary I want to convey to you and to the friendly Korean people best wishes for new successes on the eve of the Sixth KWP Congress, in the struggle to fulfill the supreme ideal of the Korean people to live in a united, free and prosperous country.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

VERDET RECEIVES IBRD VICE PRESIDENT CHAUFOURNIER

AU101031 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Sep (AGERPRES)--Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Rodger Chaufournier, vice-president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).

During the interview they analyzed the relations existing between Romania and IBRD and discussed aspects of the financial-banking cooperation between the relevant Romanian institutions and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, expressing their determination to further develop this collaboration.

They also analyzed some problems of the current financial and monetary situation.

VERDET, CONSTANTIN MEET WITH CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER HULA

Verdet Meeting

AU091112 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Sep (AGERPRES)--On Tuesday, September 9, Ilie Verdet, Romanian prime minister, received Vaclav Hula, deputy prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, chairman of the State Planning Commission.

They emphasized during the talks the ascending course of the relations on multiple planes between the two countries, in the spirit of the understandings reached between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak. They also pointed to fresh possibilities of expanding the Romanian-Czechoslovak economic and technico-scientific collaboration.

Economic Protocol

AU091849 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Sep (AGERPRES)--Talks regarding the coordination of the plans of the national economies of Romania and Czechoslovakia over 1981-1985 ended in Bucharest on September 9. The protocol concluded on the occasion was signed by Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Vaclav Hula, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Commission.

The document stipulates an important expansion of the economic exchanges between the two countries in the 1981-1985 interval as compared to the long-term commercial agreement for the current five-year period, which will contribute to the further development and deepening of bilateral relations.

Examining the activity carried on by the central planning bodies of Romania and Czechoslovakia, the two parties agreed to further intensify their economic collaboration on the basis of specialization and expansion of mutually advantageous economic cooperation, steady increase in the volume of commercial exchanges.

RCP SECRETARY CAZACU RECEIVES CHILEAN CP LEADER CORVALAN

AU091528 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, today met with Comrade Luis Corvalan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Chile [PCCh]. During the meeting the sides briefed each other on current and future concerns of the two parties and expressed the desire to expand relations between the RCP and PCCh, in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect and of developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and Chilean peoples, to the benefit of international peace, cooperation and collaboration.

The sides also discussed certain issues of international political life. The meeting proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS RCP POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

AU091912 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Sep (AGERPRES)--A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP was held on September 9 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

The Executive Political Committee debated reports on the stage of the fulfillment, in the first semester of this year, of the main technical-economic indicators approved for the productive units commissioned, on the stage in strengthening order and raising labour productivity in enterprises, in the mechanization and automation of production processes, in reducing the auxiliary staff and increasing the directly productive staff.

Next, the Executive Political Committee discussed and adopted a series of measures related to the unfolding of the Congress of the People's Council and the chairmen of the People's Councils whose proceedings will start in Bucharest on September 10. Then, it debated and approved the bills concerning the development of small-scale industry called upon to an enhanced contribution to the general development of the national economy, to a steady rise in the people's standard of living, allowing of the highly efficient use of all material resources and manpower existing in communes and towns, as well as concerning the obligation of party and state activists, of other responsible factors to declare valuables and private properties.

The Executive Political Committee approved of the directives regarding Romania's participation in the 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly to start in September this year, as well as the proposals Romania is to advance on the occasion. The Romanian delegation's activity at the U.N. session will be devoted to the promotion of the theses and guidelines concerning the country's international relations contained in the resolutions of the Twelfth RCP Congress, in President Nicolae Ceausescu's expositions, in other party and state documents, of the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, renunciation of the use and threat of force, each people's right to independently decide its own fate, without any outside interference. The Romanian delegation will set forth their country's stand with regard to the identification of just and equitable solutions to the complex problems confronting mankind at present, will campaign for the extinction of the hotbeds of tension and conflict still existing in various parts of the world by political means, by negotiations exclusively, for an enhanced role and contribution of the U.N. to the settlement of current international issues in the interest of all peoples.

Starting from the principle of the Romanian party and state according to which the socioeconomic development of the country at a sustained rate, the steady rise in the masses' standards of living are essential for the continuous strengthening of our socialist system, of the people's determination to safeguard its revolutionary achievements, the Executive Political Committee established that military expenditures should be cut down by some two thousand million lei in 1980. Likewise, the Executive Political Committee decided that state administration and other expenses for this year should be reduced by four thousand million lei, the respective funds being used for the acceleration of the country's multilateral progress and the implementation of the programme of raising the people's standards of living.

The Executive Political Committee also solved routine questions of party and state activity.

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS IN POLISH SITUATION CONTINUES

NIN Report

AU101456 [Editorial Report] Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1549 on 7 September, on pages 41-44, carries a 3,000-word report from Gdansk by special correspondent Nenad Briski. Reporting in detail on the final negotiations between Mieczyslaw Jagielski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the Interfactory Strike Committee, headed by Lech Walesa, at the Lenin shipyards, Briski quotes several statements by Jagielski, Walesa and several other worker-negotiators during the negotiations and points out that "the intellectuals, who in Gdansk are called advisers and who include writers, lecturers from several Polish universities and all others who consider themselves as members of free professions, have greatly assisted workers during the negotiations." He also quotes several comments by shipyard workers noting that one of them said: "We have been helped by the opposition groups, but not by any antisocialist forces." He concludes that in everything that has happened in Poland in the last few weeks "of the most far-reaching importance are the workers' awareness of their strength and the discipline and organization that they have demonstrated. But the warning remains: If we are deceived, we will strike again. And finally, although much has been written about 'the antisocialist forces' and although in such situations various groups try to realize their own interests and concepts, everything that has happened needs not necessarily be considered as bad for socialism. On the contrary," Briski says.

In the same issue NIN carries on page 45 a 1,100-word commentary on Polish events by Miodrag Marovic entitled "From the 45th Parallel: the Polish 'Historical Compromise.'" Recalling that "the dignified organization" formed by the strike committees did not allow a single incident to happen during the strikes in the last 2 months, Marovic stresses that "that was a powerful demonstration of the strength and awareness of the workers class which quickly shed all the labels that had been hastily attached to it and that claimed that what was involved was 'the activity of antisocialist elements.' There was no other way but to yield to such a force." Marovic says and adds that, although an agreement has been reached, the strike has ended and the crisis is calming down, "everything has not as yet ended. But this is a matter for the Poles themselves and for their awareness as well as their readiness and ability to change their society on the basis of socialist principles."

In conclusion of his commentary Marovic points out that "the Polish complications and denouements during the last three decades have confirmed the existence of pluralist interests in socialism also and the need to consider those interests, and have pointed out methods of agreement in the spirit of the ideas of socialism, bearing in mind the fact that socialist social relations must be constantly changed and perfected. However, what is needed for something of that kind are a strong class awareness of workers and agreater responsibility of the party to its own class and people. Furtunately, the August 1980 events have demonstrated that both of these elements exist in Poland," Marovic points out.

BORBA, POLITIKA Reports

AU101133 [Editorial Report] The central Yugoslav dailies, Belgrade BORBA and POLITIKA, continue to carry daily reports from Warsaw by their respective correspondents, Lazar Martinovic and Aleksandar Prlja, reviewing in considerable detail the situation in Poland in light of the recent strikes and the subsequent agreements between the Gdansk and Szczecin Interfactory Strike Committees and the government commissions. In his 1,300-word report from Warsaw carried by BORBA on 3 September, on pages one and six, Lazar Martinovic points out that the agreements between the strikers and the government represent "a historical novelty in Polish political life" in which all Poles show an unprecedented interest.

Reviewing the ZYCIE WARSZAWY and TRYBUNA LUDU commentaries on these agreements and listing some provisions of the agreements, Prlja notes that the government was "obviously also compelled to make some other political concessions" in addition to those concerning the formation of independent self-managing trade unions and the right to strike.

BORBA on 5 September, on pages one and seven, carries a 1,200-word report from Warsaw in which correspondent Lazar Martinovic says that the "recent stormy events and their outcome have created a completely new climate, such as has never before existed in Polish society, a climate that encourages a constant dialogue and an extremely open unmasking of everything that had led to such a dramatic outpouring of the workers' discontent." Martinovic points out the determination of workers to spare no efforts for the recovery of the country's economy and "to eliminate the condemned methods of work and management." On the other hand, Martinovic reports, "the country's leadership is united in its readiness to recapture the confidence of the workers class" and in this connection stresses the need for "a complete unity of the workers class" because it is felt that "a polarization may take place as a result of the existence of two trade union organizations." Reviewing the declaration of the Central Council of the Federation of Trade Unions that has been published in the Polish press, Martinovic says that "the obvious intention is to offer to the workers class the old but completely changed organization whose aims are very similar to those that the workers want to achieve through their new organization."

The efforts to restore the workers' confidence in relation to the government and party are also the main topic of a 1,100-word report by Aleksandar Prlja carried by POLITIKA on 5 September, on pages one and two. Prlja says that everyone in Poland knows that "certain changes must be urgently made in the country and that these changes may not be of any peripheral or secondary nature. Unless these changes are made, it will be only a question of time before another earthquake will occur as a result of political mistrust." In this connection he notes that such a dialogue that Gierek established with workers 10 years ago has not been as yet established this time even though there has been some self-criticism and criticism. In view of the recently revealed "numerous examples of gross irregularities in the use of social funds," Prlja says, the necessary changes cannot be made "without a strong 'ventilation' of the entire society and economy and without a return to a policy that will reduce the omnipotence of the state machinery not by a government decree but through a gradual reorganization." Prlja also notes the absence in Poland of all criticism of Bonn, Washington or some other Western government circles. Some general criticism is addressed in Poland "'to the circles around Strauss and Reagan.' All other criticism is avoided, among other things, most probably also because it would be insufficiently convincing," Prlja reports.

On 6 September BORBA carries on page six a 900-word report from Warsaw in which its correspondent Lazar Martinovic reviews the 5 September speech by new Premier Josef Pinkowski at the session of the Polish Sejm, noting that the country's leadership apparently plans to visibly increase the independence of the individual industrial enterprises. Martinovic also reports that the PZPR is continuing its political dialogue with the workers class through its representatives in the individual work collectives as well as through the party press. In this connection he points out that in its 5 September article on the trade union movement in Poland TRYBUNA LUDU "does not question even once the political justification of the agreement on the existence of two trade union movements and does not consider this existence as incompatible with the socialist system."

POLITIKA on 6 September, on pages one and two, carries a 1,300-word report from Warsaw by Aleksandar Prlja. Reviewing the speech by new Premier Josef Pinkowski at the session of the Polish Sejm, Prlja characterizes "as very interesting that part of the speech which is devoted to the strengthening of socialist democracy in the Polish society."

He says that "the most important and essentially encouraging conclusion that can be made" on the basis of Pinkowski'sspeech is that "Poland's problems are obviously not unknown to the leadership and that they are strongly perceived."

On the same day POLITIKA carries on page four another 1,300--word report from Warsaw by Aleksandar Prlja who reviews a press conference held by Romuald Jankowski, new president of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions, and points out in this connection that, as regards the trade union movement, Poland is now entering a period that has no precedent in the life of the workers class and that two separate and mutually independent trade union organizations exist in no other socialist country. Noting the strong criticisms addressed to the Polish trade union organizations from all sides Prlja reports that "the enormous machinery" of the trade union organization employing thousands of paid officials "has in the main lost its own individuality and identified itself with the highest leadership of the political and state machinery."

BORBA on 7 September, on pages one and three, carries a 1,300-word report from Warsaw by Lazar Martinovic under the headline "Why Gierek Had To Go" Martinovic points out that "the appraisal of the situation" resulting from "the conflict between the party and the workers class, that threatened to provoke a national catastrophe," made the changes in the PZPR leadership "inevitable" in order" to restore the badly shaken confidence of the workers class and working people in their party." Reviewing the latest events leading to the denouncement of the crisis, Martinovic recalls that as early as on 31 August it was already Stanislaw Kania and not Edward Gierek who "virtually presided over the session of the PZPR Central Committee. According to him Gierek and his team failed to carry out the policy adopted and promises made at the Sixth PZPR Congress and therefore lost the confidence of the workers class. In July this year when Gierek made his last attempt to recapture the confidence of the workers, "no one believed his promises any longer." Even though the strikes have ended with the agreements yet completely overcome," Martinovic assesses and adds that the unpecedented criticisms heard during the discussion at the latest session of the Sejm attest to this continuing crisis. It was the criticism in the Sejm that, after the strikes, "provided that last drop that made the cup overflow. For that reason Gierek had to go," Martinovic concludes.

POLITIKA on 7 September, on pages one and two, carries a 1,800-word report from Warsaw by Aleksandar Prlja reviewing the denouncement of the crisis in Poland in the light of the changes in the PZPR leadership. Contrasting the 1980 crisis to the 1970 strikes and disturbances in Szczecin, Prlja points out that whereas in 1970 the workers took to the streets and clashed with the militia and the army, this time hundreds of thousands of workers have rallied "peacefully, resolutely and in a dignified manner only around the demands for social rennaissance. They have refused to accept as their own any slogans that could be considered antisocialist or any other indications that anyone could consider, suspiciously or justly, as 'slogans in the service of imperialism.'"

The events on the Baltic 10 years ago amounted to "physical conflagration," Prlja recalls. But this time what is felt instead of such a conflagration is "the aversion of the broadest public toward everything that is not in accord with 'the December policy' and the Sixth and the Eighth PZPR Congresses," No one in Poland today publicly opposes this attitude as the expression of "an aspiration toward a significant transformation of the society that will naturally continue to be socialist. This process is no longer some kind of 'an incident' and no one disputes that. It is an essential determinant of everything that the leadership is taking into consideration at the beginning of a specific new stage of the country's development," Prlja reports. He concludes that Stanislaw Kania and the men around him are aware of the historical lessons of Gierek's decade which therefore has not been in vain for Poland.

On the same day POLITIKA permanent Moscow correspondent Risto Bajalski in his 900-word report on page two reviews the Soviet reaction to Polish events. He particularly notes "the continued Soviet cautiousness in relation to the events in Poland" and says that "the absence of any Soviet public analysis of the causes of the internal crisis and of the political denouement in that neighboring allied country is a reliable sign of this Soviet restraint." He believes that "the cautious reporting" by Soviet media on the Polish events shows that "the Soviet reaction to these events is still in the process of formation." Recalling the two recent PRAVDA articles on the Polish events by A. Petrov, on 1 and 6 September, Bajalski says that, although both of those articles appeared "at decisive moments" of Polish developments, they made no reference to these decisive moments but only "to the activities of 'antisocialist elements' in Poland and to the attempts of foreign interference. It is the impression of observers," Bajalski reports, "that the intention here was to call attention to the activities of those factors in the Polish crisis to which no major importance is attached even in Poland itself." He concludes that the 6 September PRAVDA "warning" to the West against interference in Poland "is not very firm" probably because "the main factors in solving Poland's internal affairs are the Polish party and workers class, that is, the forces that are able on their own to isolate the activities of 'the antisocialist elements,' insofar as these elements exist and whereever they exist."

In his 1,000-word report from Warsaw in BORBA on 8 September, on pages one and six, correspondent Lazar Martinovic reviews the latest developments in Poland and in particular the speech by Stanislaw Kania at the PZPR Central Committee plenum and the announcement that an extraordinary PZPR congress might be held by the end of this year. He especially notes the great interest of Poland's allies within "the socialist community" in Polish developments. "To the same extent to which they anxiously watched the development of events in Poland so far, these allies will also carefully analyze every move of the Polish political and state leadership" during the new stage of internal development which that country is now entering. Martinovic also notes that the congratulatory telegrams to Stanislaw Kania from Leonid Brezhnev and other party leaders of the socialist community "indicate a feeling of relief" in connection with the latest developments in Poland.

POLITIKA on 8 September, on page three, carries another report from Moscow by Risto Bajalski on Soviet reaction to the Polish events. Bajalski again recalls the A. Petrov PRAVDA articles on the activities of "antisocialist elements" and "the attempts of foreign interference" in Poland and then notes the first official reaction of the Soviet leadership to the Polish events, that is, Leonid Brezhnev's telegram to Stanislaw Kania. It is on the basis of this official reaction that Bajalski concludes that,"following the changes in the Polish party leadership, Moscow is now addressing Warsaw with confidence and shows no signs of any public anxiety over anything that has happened or is happening in Poland. This is in fact a sign of respect for Poland and the leading political forces of the Polish society," Bajalski says.

MIJATOVIC SENDS GREETINGS TO BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV

AU101922 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Sep 80 p 7

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep, TANJUG--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent the following telegram to Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

"On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, I have pleasure in sending to you, the Council of State, and the people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria--on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia and on my own behalf--sincere greetings and best wishes for further successes in the socialist construction of your country.

"We are convinced of the need for the further development in cooperation between our two neighboring countries for the good of our peoples in a spirit of mutual respect and understanding, thus contributing to peace, broader understanding, cooperation and the cause of socialism in the world."

FINANCE SECRETARY KOSTIC RECEIVES ROMANIAN BANK CHAIRMAN

LD102240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1346 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade 10 Sep (TANJUG)--Petar Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary fror finance, received Vasile Voloseniuc, chairman of the Romanian Forein Trade Bank. On this occasion Voloseniuc informed Kostic of the signing of an agreement between the Yogoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation and the Romanian Foreign Trade Bank which regulates [word indistinct] conditions of financial cooperation.

They also discussed the agreement reached with the Belgrade bank on opening mutual short-term credit facilities, as well as further activity and promotion of work of the existing consortium of banks. The actions by the banks of the two countries to encourage cooperation were positively assessed.

DJURANOVIC TALKS IN STOCKHOLM REPORTED

AU101730 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Sep 80 p 1

[Summary] "Stockholm, 5 Sep (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, carried on intensive political activities and contacts with prominent personages of Sweden today, on the second day of his visit to Sweden."

King Carl Gustaf gave a luncheon for Djuranovic on the Yugoslav side, the luncheon was attended by Milos Melovski, deputy federal secretary for foreign affaris; Nikila Cicanovic, foreign political adviser; Vladimir Jovanovic, chief of Administration in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and Ljubomir Drndic, SFRY ambassador in Stockholm.

In the morning, Djuranovic had talks with the president of the Swedish Assembly, and afterwards with Karin Andersson, minister for immigrant problems, and with the director general of the Swedish Immigration Council, representatives of Yugoslav associations and clubs in Sweden also participated in these talks. "It was noted that the cooperation between Yugoslavia and Sweden in this field has been good so far and that it will be even better, as it was stressed on both sides."

"Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Premier Thorgjorn Falldin and members of the delegations of the two countries, yesterday afternoon had political talks which passed in an atmosphere of frankness, mutual respect and great identity of views. The international situation and the relations between Yugoslavia and Sweden were comprehensively examined."

SNUDERL VISITS BONN FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS

LD101452 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1344 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG)--Boris Snuderl, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the Yugoslav-FRG Mixed Committee for Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation, left for Bonn today. He will have talks with the representatives of the FRG Federal Government on bilateral economic cooperation.

DORONJSKI SENDS GREETINGS TO KIM IL-SONG

AU101907 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Sep 80 p 7

[Text] Belgrade (TANJUG)--Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent the following telegram to Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Korean Workers Party:

"Upon the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the DPRK I send you, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the people of your country, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and in my own name, best wishes for new achievements in the construction of socialism and for the peaceful, independent unification of the homeland.

"On this occasion I should also like to express my deep conviction that the friendly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation between our two countries and between the LCY and Korean Workers Party will continue to develop in the interest of our peoples, of peace and socialism in the world and in favor of strengthening the nonaligned movement."

MIJATOVIC CHAIRS PRESIDENCY SESSION 10 SEPTEMBER

LD102316 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1556 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG)--The SFRY Presidency held a session in Belgrade today. The session, which was chaired by President Cvijetin Mijatovic, was also attended by the highest-ranking federal officials.

The Presidency considered and endorsed a report on the recent official friendly visit of the president of the Republic of Zambia, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, to Yugoslavia. It was judged that the visit has given fresh important impetus to the further promotion of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two nonaligned countries, the lasting foundations for which had been provided by the long and close relations between President Tito and President Kaunda.

It was noted that the broad exchange of views on the present unfavorable developments in international relations and the need to intensify the activity of nonaligned countries and on measures aimed at promoting Yugoslav-Zambian cooperation have been very extensive and have been carried out in the atmosphere of full understanding and accord.

The Presidency considered and adopted the platform for the Yugoslav delegation's activity at the forthcoming 35th regular session of the UN General Assembly.

The Presidency also discussed the current security situation in the country and noted that the overall state of security is favorable. The appropriate organs are successfully carrying out the tasks allocated to them by the law and the system of social self-protection is increasingly affirming itself in practice as an irreplaceable factor in dealing with security problems.

The Presidency also considered and adopted conclusions on the new protocolary norms and protocol practice in the SFRY in connection with international activities, as well as some other matters within its constitutional competence.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM MEETS 9 SEPTEMBER

LD101326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1046 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee was held in Belgrade yesterday. Top officials of the federation also attended.

The session discussed current ideological-political questions of the socioeconomic situation, with particular reference to the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization.

Stevan Doronjski, Presidium president, read the introductory report.

The Presidium noted that certain results were being attained in the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization. At the same time serious problems were manifested in raw material and reproduction material supplies to the economy, in economic relations with foreign countries, in the field of expenditure, especially investment expenditure, in the supply of certain articles for the population, etc.

The session pointed out the need for broad social action by all organs and organizations of the League of Communists and by other organized socialist forces, and by our working people and citizens on the implementation of the policy of stabilization. To carry out the tasks that have been set--it was stressed--the efficiency and the work responsibility of all organs and individuals in all self-management organizations and communities must be raised to a higher level.

It was decided that on the basis of the conclusions of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee of November last year and of the debate held at the Presidium session, a discussion be held soon on these questions at a session of the LCY Central Committee.

At its session the Presidium backed the proposal by the initiative group that the third congress of self-managers be held in mid-1981 and carried out a preliminary exchange of views on the basic questions on which the debate should be held at the congress.

The Presidium decided that in connection with the 40th anniversary of the Fifth Yugoslav Communist Party National Conference, a formal session of the LCY Central Committee will be held in Zagreb on 20 October this year.

The Presidium also discussed some questions of the LCY international cooperation, and also some current questions pertaining to its routine activity.

FEDERAL COUNCIL INCREASES EDIBLE OIL, SUGAR PRICES

LD110246 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1712 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG)--According to the announcement by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council, presided over by Branislav Ikonic, today adopted decisions on the maximum prices for edible oil and on the price ceiling for sugar and molasses.

According to these decisions, the price of crude edible oil increases by 5.39 dinars per kilogram and of refined edible oil by 6.98 dinars per liter in plastic bottles and by 7.09 dinars per litre in glass bottles, the price of granulated sugar goes up by 3.30 dinars per kilogram and of cube sugar by 4.30 dinars per kilogram. The new sugar and oil prices come into effect on 11 September this year.

The basic reason for the Federal Executive Council's adoption of the decisions correcting the prices of edible oil and sugar at this time is the urgent need to harmonize retail prices of final products with the purchase prices of oleagenous plants and sugar beets in order to stimulate the producers, to promote production and to normalize the trends of reproduction. In order to make possible uninterrupted production and better supply of the domestic market with these products in such conditions, it was necessary to correct the retail prices and thus to create the premises for greater stability of production, processing and trade of these important food products.

ECONOMIC CHAMBER DISCUSSES SUPPLY SHORTCOMINGS

LD110336 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1524 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG)--The delegates of the Executive Committee of the Assembly of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy today adopted the most important economic tasks to be carried out by the end of the year, particularly regarding improving the supply of goods to the population and production. The meeting was also attended by Dr Ivo Perisin, chairman of the Federal Social Council for Economic Development and Economic Policy, and Imer Pulja, member of the Federal Executive Council.

Discussing the most topical economic trends, the delegates only briefly pointed out the positive results of business operations. Most of the economy, Ilija Vakic, president of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, said, succeeded in maintaining the growth of production despite difficult conditions. The economic operators also behaved well in the distribution of income and increased the allocations to various funds by over 70 percent. However, the meeting dealt with the difficulties which are facing the economy at the present time, especially the slowing down of the growth of production in some sectors and branches. Almost all participants in the debate emphasized that the question of supplies to the economy and population is most acute. It is not only the supply of imported reproduction material that is causing difficulty but increasingly also the supply from domestic sources. Disrupted price relations are also hampering established trade trends.

Within the framework of proposed actions, which should be undertaken to overcome the difficulties and to carry out the tasks and aims of stabilization, all the delegates urged the strengthening of the united Yugoslav market and market laws which should increasingly unite and not divide the organizations of associated labor. Efforts must be made, it was said, to eliminate illusions that permanent solutions of one's difficulties can be found in the antagonistic behavior of the organizations of associated labor, in shifting the burden onto others, in isolating oneself, in blackmail and similar behavior. The proposal to bring the general and joint expenditure within the agreed frameworks was fully supported. The delegates also urged the cutting of expenditures in all fields from the basic organization of associated labor to the federation. Without cutting the expenditures in all structures of society there is no stabilization and, therefore, all expenditures in all environments should be "taken apart."

Regarding prices, the Executive Committee of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy stated that every change should be based on the agreement between partners. In addition to the elimination of excessive allocations for general and joint needs, this will considerably eliminate pressures to increase prices.

SLOVENE COUNCIL DISCUSSES MEAT SUPPLY PROBLEMS

LD110355 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1756 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Ljubljana, 10 Sep (TANJUG)--The purchase of meat from producers in Slovenia has been falling in recent months, while purchase prices have been greatly increasing, especially those for veal and pork. The same also applies to meat supplies on the Yugoslav market as a whole, it was emphasized at today's meeting of the Committee of the Slovene Executive Council for Current Economic and Social Policy.

One of the reasons for reduced supplies of meat in Slovenia is holding of livestock in the expectation of higher purchase prices, as well as increased export of livestock and increased sale of livestock to buyers from neighboring republics.

The business community for livestock of Slovenia should ensure the implementation of the self-managing agreement, it was emphasized at the meeting, especially decisions concerning the agreed selling prices on the part of the producers and the agreed obligations between the two sides as regards the supply of livestock. It is also necessary to strengthen the income relations between the municipalities which produce meat and the municipalities which are buying it, as well as their responsibilities for long-term stable supply of the market with fresh meat.

The committee also urged the determination of new economically justified purchase prices of veal and meaty pork, thus achieving normal sale of livestock and settling the supply to citizens of fresh meat. The increase in retail prices of meat, following increased purchase prices of livestock, should be reduced by subsidies for which the municipalities and the republic should bear the responsibility.

At today's meeting, the committee proposed that the Executive Council adopt conclusions on new purchase prices on livestock and on retail prices of meat, including the subsidies due to the situation on the market, by 15 September at the latest.

KOSOVO TRADE UNION FEDERATION DISCUSSES PROVINCIAL ECONOMY

AU102127 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Aug 80 p 4

[M. Antic report]

[Summary] Pristina, 29 Aug--An expanded session of the Presidium of the Council of the Kosovo Trade Union Federation today discussed the activities of the trade unions in discussing the economy's operations in the first 6 months of this year. The presidium concluded that the trade union organizations in associated labor worked more and better than in previous years in portraying to the working people business operations in periodical accounts.

However, in the introductory speech Sefki Bitici, member of the Kosovo Trade Union Federation Presidium, said that the discussions on periodical accounts did not in all cases serve economic stabilization. Illustrating this, Mustafa Pljakic, member of the Kosovo Trade Union Presidium, pointed out that the Azotora basic organization of associated labor of Obilic increased personal incomes 21 percent at a time when its losses increased 145 percent.

In the discussion it was said that, in discussing the periodical accounts, workers paid greatest attention to the allocation of income, new income and to the distribution of funds for personal incomes.

Workers mainly stressed the unfavorable relations in distribution of the social product, pointing out in this connection that the allocations from income to meet the general social and common needs continue to be high. In some collectives the discussions on periodical accounts were good, while in others only formal discussions were held or none at all.

"The discussions on the 6-month operations of the Kosovo economy demonstrated that the planned production had not been achieved, but that the financial results were considerably more favorable than in previous years. At the same time positive shifts occurred in favor of allocations aimed at expanding the material basis of associated labor so that now the proportion is 84.8 percent for personal incomes and common expenditures, and 15.2 percent for expanding and promoting the material basis and reserves. In personal incomes, too, viewed as a whole, the increase was 14.8 percent smaller than the increase in income. What is causing concern is the fact that the funds spent increased at a rate which was nearly 2 percent higher than the growth of overall revenue, which amounted to 47.9 percent, and that the profitable operations were reduced by the same percent." [as published]

DOLANC SALUTES MARINKO AT TRBOVLJE CELEBRATION

LD051710 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1406 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Trbovlje, 5 Sep (TANJUG)--Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke about Miha Marinko at a celebration held in the mining town of Trbovlje.

By marking the 80th anniversary of birth of Miha Marinko, the working people of the mining district and of our inner and broader native land sincerely admire the struggle and work of a man who devoted all his energies, ability and knowledge to the socialist revolution and the struggle of the working class, to the struggle waged to enable man to really become man, worthy of the name," Stane Dolanc stated. He went on to dwell on the extensive life and revolutionary work of Miha Marinko.

The revolutionary work of Comrade Marinko as a SKOJevac [member of SKOJ, the former Communist Youth Organization] and a communist is a clear indication of how our party fought for its identity five decades ago and how at that time part of its leadership got bogged down in an unnecessary and harmful factional battle which in many cases was not a search for principled positions but personal rivalry or rivalry between groups and leaders.

"In particular I would like to underline," Dolanc went on, "the great importance which lies in the daily activity of the party with technical, organizational and other affairs in it--this being the case particularly in the illegal period--which Comrade Marinko never ignored. This devotion is undoubtedly most pleasingly intermingled with humility precisely in the case of Comrade Miha: not in a false or ostensible manner but genuinely, with the result that it is obvious at every stage and radiates from all his actions. For this reason the figure of Miha Marinko occupies a place of honor among the heroic figures in the party.

His humility was also manifested with respect to the function which he carried out following the revolution. He was in the highest party leaderships of the Slovene and Yugoslav Communist Parties, the Assembly and the government, but he never took these positions for granted.

In the difficult period of post-war construction and the introduction of self-management he constantly underlined that socialist self-management relations do not mean merely rights but rather that they also embrace the responsibility of the workers in the management of our entire self-managing society.

"His 20 years of post-war work in the most responsible state and political functions, when the foundations of self-management were being built, were filled with his constant efforts so that the working man should take into his own hands the decisive role in the management of his work and life."

Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, addressed Miha Marinko in conclusion:

"Just as you have learned throughout your life, so new generations will learn from the experience of former ones. From your life and your struggle for socialism we still have a lot to learn."

VARIATIONS TO BORBA COMMENTARY ON POLAND

The following variations to the item entitled "Reportage Continues on Polish Situation," subtitled "BORBA: 'Realism' Triumphed," published in the 5 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page I 1, are supplied from the Blado Teslic commentary "In Connection With Events in Poland: An Agreement of Wide Importance," appearing BORBA of 3 September:

On page I 1, fourth paragraph, the second sentence reads: "It is not only a question of the revanchists who are always on the lookout in relation to Poland and its borders, but also a question of the worshippers of ideological war who saw in the Polish workers a target and a weapon to achieve their own bloc, class and other reactionary goals."

On page I 1, after the last paragraph insert: "There is no doubt that, just as it has been in the past, today Poland is a very important factor of stability and equilibrium in Europe and beyond. Poland plays an important and very active role in general peaceful international coooperation, in strengthening mutual confidence and in the relaxing tension between East and West. The world has always accepted this role of Poland especially favorably and in this connection frequently expressed its sympathies in relation to Poland's sacrifices in World War II as well as in relation to the difficult historical past of that country which has been exposed for centuries to conquests and divisions by big powers."

On page I 2, seventh paragraph, in the second line of the first sentence substitute the phrase: "when it is pointed out that 'a Pole can hold discussions and reach agreement with another Pole'" for the phrase enclosed in parentheses.

On page I 3, first paragraph, second sentence reads: "That by no means detracts from the importance of the first step that proves not only the maturity of the workers class but also that of the PZPR leadership, which has been able to perceive its omissions in implementing the correct policy of the past party congress, something that in no event represents 'perversion of socialist methods and approaches' and is not 'a weakness' of the Polish party leadership but rather its strength."